

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 49

JANUARY 16, 1936

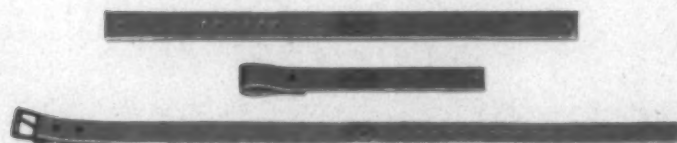
No. 20

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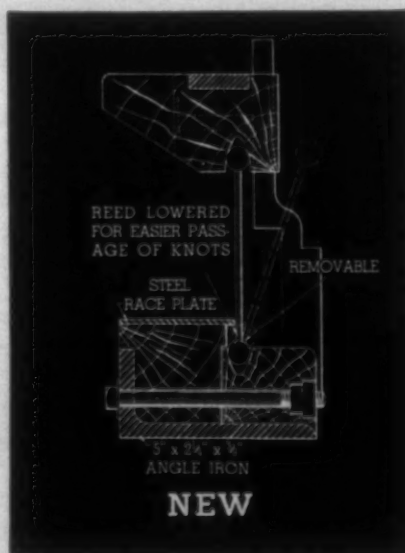


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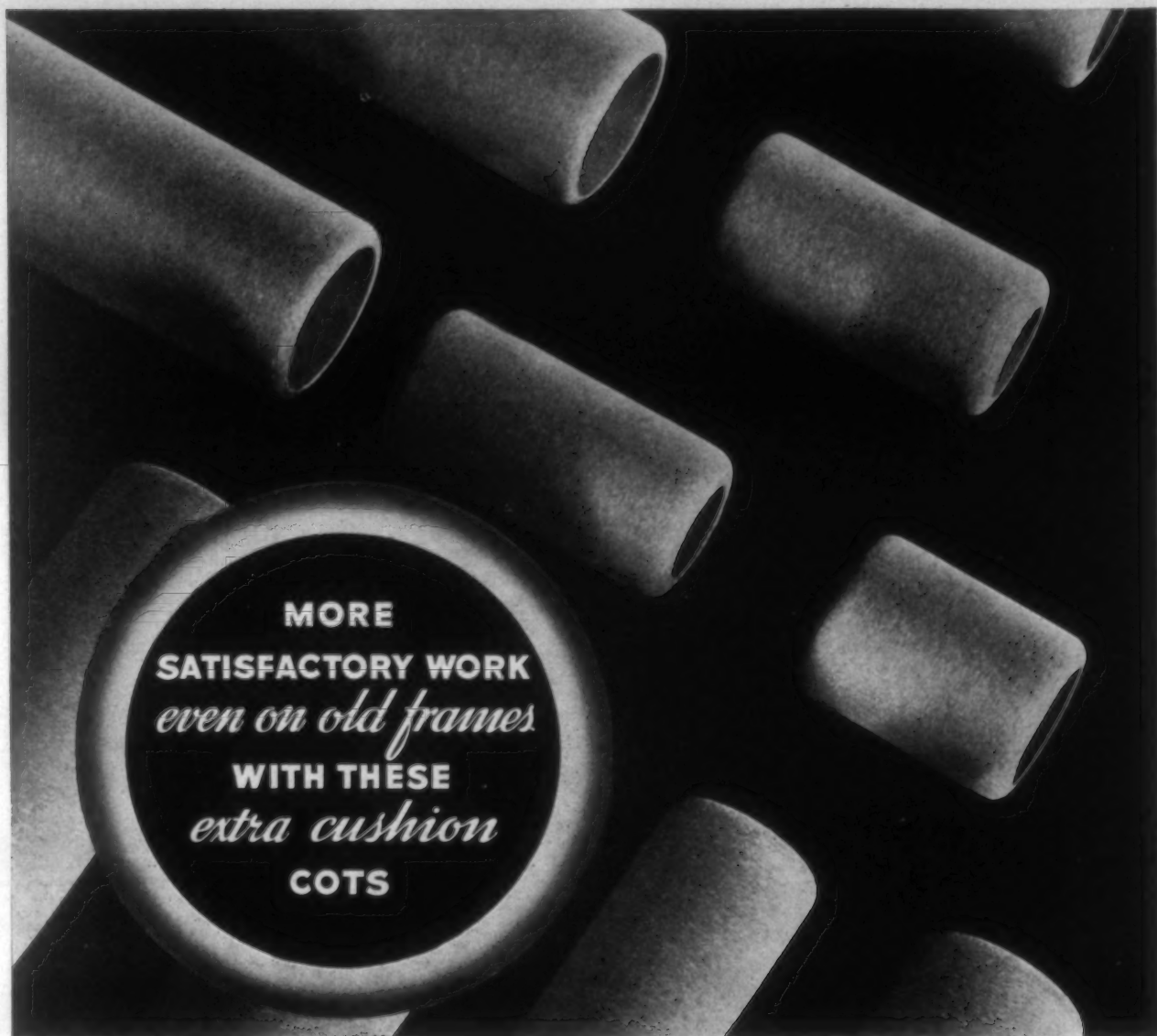
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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 49—No. 20

JANUARY 16, 1936

## Recommendations For Adjustments On Cotton Cloth Contracts

Under the Processing Tax Clause of August 6, 1935

**T**HE following is from the Cotton-Textile Institute: The Recovery Committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, after thorough consultation with representatives of the Cotton-Textile Institute, is recommending the following procedure to its members with relation to cloth contracts. The Institute heartily endorses these recommendations and urges their pursuit by all cloth mills.

Three problems arise from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States of January 6, 1936, declaring the AAA unconstitutional with respect to the processing tax clause recommended for use by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute.

1. Under the first paragraph of the Processing Tax Clause sellers agreed, in the event of the final invalidity of taxes levied under the AAA, to adjust prices on undelivered portions of the contract. It would appear from a study of the Supreme Court's opinion that the AAA has been definitely and finally declared invalid. There still remains, however, the technical possibility of a re-argument of the case before the Supreme Court.

With these facts in mind it is recommended by the Recovery Committee, with the approval of the Association and the concurrence of the Cotton-Textile Institute, that the following clause be used on all invoices rendered after January 6, 1936, under existing contracts containing the Processing Tax Clause:

"This invoice has been adjusted by credits in accordance with the purchase contract under which it is issued, upon the assumption that the decision of January 6, 1936, of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Processing Tax Case finally relieves the seller of all obligation to pay any Federal excise tax with respect to the merchandise covered hereby; in any other event seller reserves all rights under such contract."

2. The second paragraph of the Processing Tax Clause provides that in addition to an adjustment in prices on undelivered portions of the contract, the seller

will credit on the buyer's account the amount of any such tax which shall be refunded to the seller or which the seller shall have been relieved from paying with respect to any portion of the contract as to which title passed within certain periods prior to the final determination of invalidity of the tax. This clause also states that no such credit will be allowed to the buyer with regard to any portion of the contract upon which a direct refund from the Government on floor stocks is recoverable by the buyer or any subsequent holder; and further provides that any seller will be entitled to deduct on a pro rata basis its reasonable expense in procuring any such refund or relief.

At this time it is impossible to determine when and in what amounts refunds from the Government will be obtainable by the seller or by the holder of stocks under the contract. Furthermore, the determination by the seller of the reasonable expense of procuring any such refund or relief on a pro rata basis for such contracts is not susceptible of immediate computation. Further, it will have to be determined what steps are necessary to secure funds now in escrow and the cost of securing their return. The Recovery Committee is giving immediate study to working out a practicable plan for carrying out as speedily as possible these provisions of the Processing Tax Clause so that the whole matter may be cleared up as quickly as possible both for the buyers and sellers.

3. Looking to the future in view of the uncertainties as to Congressional action which may seriously affect the seller's costs, the Recovery Committee, with the approval of the Association and the concurrence of the Cotton-Textile Institute, is recommending the use of the following clause in all contracts for new business:

"Prices on any undelivered portion of this contract are subject to increase or decrease by the amount that any new Federal legislation affects seller's costs."

This clause, in various forms, has been in market use for the last two and one-half years and its propriety has been recognized by buyer groups.

# Sees Trend Toward Self Regulation As Chief 1935 Development

THE steady and healthy growth of self-regulatory action" was the outstanding development of the last year in the cotton textile industry, according to a statement on the activities of last year, made public by Frank I. Neild, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Due to a self-imposed curtailment program, accompanied by a strong sentiment against accepting business at a loss, the arrival of the Fall selling season, according to Mr. Neild, found the industry in an improved position. He said continuance of this co-operative movement would mean more steady employment and greater prosperity in textile communities as well as a reasonable profit for investors.

Mr. Neild urged community support of industry as something which would "pay dividends of employment and community prosperity." He expressed opposition to further governmental regulation of manufacturing.

The statement follows:

"The outstanding feature of last year's activities in the cotton textile industry has been the steady and healthy growth of self-regulatory action within the industry. Faced with chaos, in the opinion of many, when the NRA was terminated by the United States Supreme Court, the industry promptly put into effect a self-imposed curtailment program. The industry seemed at last aroused and imbued with a strong sentiment against accepting business unless at least cost of production could be secured. Due to this curtailment plan during the Summer, the Fall selling season was approached with inventories not materially larger than earlier in the year, and the increased Fall and early Winter buying still further improved the inventory position and gradually the employment situation.

"Although the year was unprofitable for the industry as a whole, the soundness and immediate success of this venture into self-regulation augurs well for the future. That the success of the object lesson has built a sound foundation for the future is obvious. Continuation is certain to mean steadier employment for the textile worker, greater prosperity for the textile community and a reasonable profit for the investors.

"Under the NRA provision was made for curtailment periods, but the securing of government permission was tedious, slow and cumbersome. The flood of over-produced merchandise could and did swamp the market, resulting in demoralization of prices, before official preventative machinery could be stirred into action. This contributed largely to the high peaks and low valleys in the line of operation, and, of course, employment.

"During the recent months the industry has once more got its feet upon the ground and has kept one eye on its production schedule and one on the stock sheets, with the result that production has not been stepped up faster

than necessary to meet the accumulated demand. We therefore have steadier employment and a nearer approach to a profitable basis of operation. It is now up to the industry to uphold and consolidate its gains in this direction.

"It is not general knowledge that a cotton mill showing an average profit of as high as 6 per cent over the last 15 years is a comparatively rare unit. Also during the recent six-year period the entire industry has suffered losses totalling \$131,000,000, or approximately \$4 per spindle. It is therefore necessary that community, worker, management and investor join in seeing that manufacturing operations are placed upon a profitable basis with a reasonable degree of permanence by resisting further attempts to force governmental regulation. A sound degree of community support will pay dividends of employment and community prosperity.

"In order for a mill or group of mills to hold the confidence of its customers or the market in general, merchandise must flow from the mill through to its customers without interruption. This is particularly true of style merchandise, which must be delivered in time to meet the needs of a particular season, and interruptions from any cause must be carefully avoided if the mill is to continue to hold the confidence of its customers.

"Management, of course, has to assume most of the responsibility for this performance, but a co-operative attitude by all other groups interested in the enterprise, including the community, have their share of responsibility. A friendly community spirit can assist greatly in keeping the industry free from unjust taxation or other legislative restrictions. This will help in keeping industry and its attendant employment in its present location.

"Sufficient proof of these last statements is to be found in the closing and removing of mills from Massachusetts during the last fifteen years and a great many of these could have been prevented by co-operation between the community and State officials, as is at present being demonstrated in New Hampshire.

"It is to be hoped that a more reasonable method for raising farm relief funds can be found. Prosperity on the farm is as essential to a prosperous nation as a sound manufacturing industry. A sound basis for agricultural prosperity cannot be found too soon. The textile industry has been in full sympathy with the farmer as its own conditions have been analogous to the farmer. It has seemed to both groups that all people who handle their products made a profit thereby with the single exception of the producers themselves.

"The importation of low priced Japanese cotton goods is still allowed, and tentative gentlemen's agreements are not proving effective. This cannot but have an adverse effect on several sections of the cotton textile industry. It must be clear to any thinking person that many textile

(Continued on Page 42)





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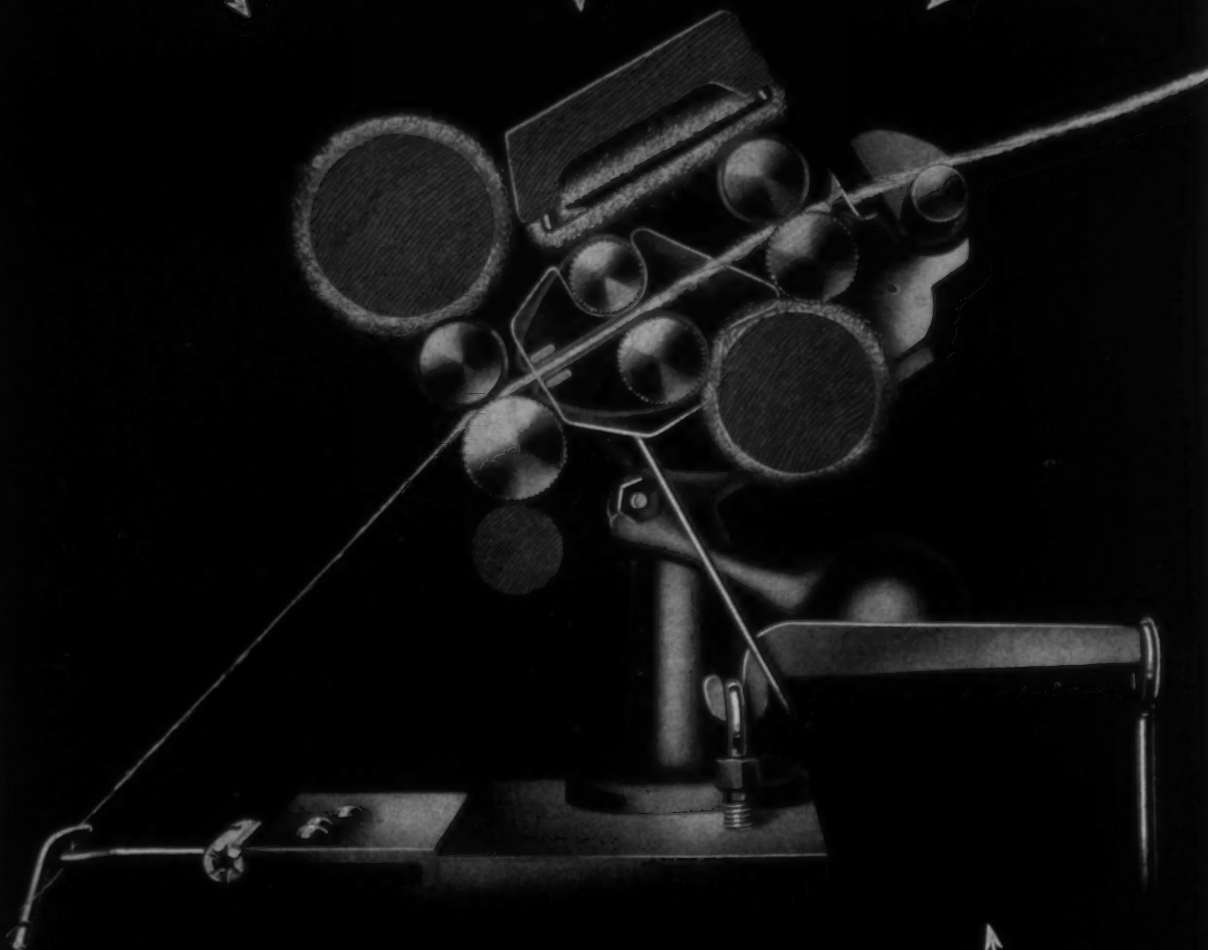
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# The Quantitative Determination of Stiffness in Individual Yarns

A Report to the U. S. Institute For Textile Research

By Dr. Irving J. Saxl \*

## SUMMARY

IN view of the importance of the exact knowledge of stiffness in individual yarns and yarn combinations, a method has been developed for measuring these characteristics quantitatively. It consists essentially in determining the force necessary to bend a piece of yarn, held at one end, through various angles. For convenience in the application of the force, the yarn is formed into a U-bend, the load being applied at the center of the U. The bending angle is variable by means of a turning device. The instrument is used in conjunction with analytical balance.

## INTRODUCTION

One of the most characteristic qualities of yarn and yarn products is their stiffness and softness, respectively. This determines the "handle and feel" to a large extent. In addition, other characteristics, such as the influence of size upon a yarn, are indicated by a reliable knowledge of the stiffness relations.

It has been tried repeatedly to ascertain the stiffness of filamentous and sheet-like materials by various methods. The simplest is the qualitative examination in the woven cloth by the sense of touch. Other subjective methods are based upon the examination of a loop or of a free end of material. For instance, in the Schiefer apparatus<sup>1</sup> used by the Bureau of Standards, qualitative results are obtained by bending a piece of cloth or paper a given angle against the torsional resistance of a spring. It is essentially a delicate torsion folding device.

Another instrument for measuring stiffness, which is particularly applicable to sheet products like paper, is the Gurley Stiffness Tester.<sup>2</sup> The stiffness of the specimen is measured by clamping a prepared sample in a movable arm and dragging the sheet over the top of a weighted pointer until the bending of the sheet releases the pointer. The amount of deflection of the pointer is read on a scale and constitutes a relative measure of stiffness.

A method has been described by Pierce,<sup>3</sup> and further developed by James d'A. Clark,<sup>4</sup> which consists of inserting a strip of paper (or any other sheet) between two rolls, one of which may be turned. The line of contact of the rolls is parallel to the axis of rotation of each roll. The clamping attachment is rotatable relative to a circular scale. The length of the overhanging strip is adjusted in such a manner that the strip just falls over in both directions of rotation when the framework is turned back and forth through a right angle. The overhanging length may then be measured on a millimeter rule. For details

of the method, reference is made to d'A. Clark's original paper.

The above and other methods for the determination of stiffness, referred to in the bibliography, concern themselves almost exclusively with more or less qualitative means of estimation and are not applicable directly to single yarns. For making absolute determination quantitatively and for individual yarns, a new method has been developed which is discussed in the following paragraphs.

## THE INSTRUMENT

The following equipment has been designed for making stiffness measurements. Fig. 1 is a photograph of the apparatus while Fig. 2 shows the working principle involved.

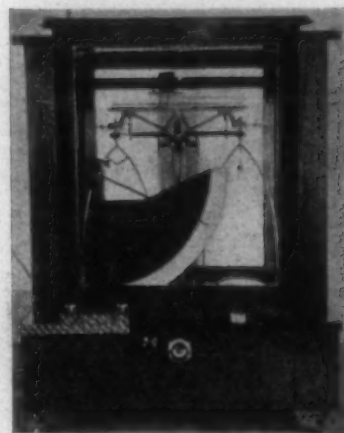


Fig. 1. Photograph of the Stiffness Tester.

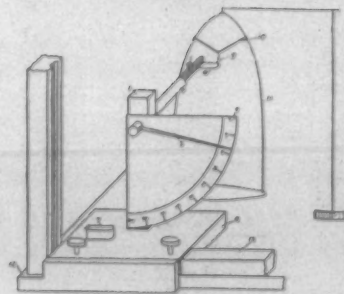


Fig. 2. Diagram of the Working Principle.

On a pivot, 1, is attached a rotatable horizontal rod, 2. This rod has a pointer, 3, on its front end which plays over a graduated scale, 4.

At the other end of the horizontal rod there is a clamp, 5, which holds a loop of yarn, 6, in such a manner that

\*Consulting Physicist. Formerly Director, Research and Development, Waypoyset Mfg. Co.



the origin of said loop coincides with the axis of the horizontal rod.

The form for the loop is a small jig, 7, which is inserted between the loop and the clamp, 5, around which the loop is drawn while the yarn is tightly clamped. This jig, 7, is shown lying on the base plate, 8. After the loop is formed, the jig is removed.

The loop, 6, is inserted in the fine wire hook, 9. This hook is held by a V-formed suspension, 10, which fits upon the frame of the bow pan, 11, of a sensitive, analytical balance. By turning the horizontal rod, 2, in a clockwise direction, the loop is pressed against the hook. By placing the rider of the balance properly, the force can be measured that is necessary to bring the balance (and thus the yarn) back to zero position.

For securing the same position of the stiffness tester, its base is held in position in the balance chamber by the L piece, 12, which fits outside around the scale cabinet. Inasmuch as the base plate, 8, interferes with the closing of the front cover of the balance, the block, 13, is inserted to eliminate any draft from the interior of the scale cabinet. In this manner, the front cover of the scale closes tightly and the weighings can be carried on in the customary manner.

By determining the proper weight necessary to have the scale read zero for different angles of deflection, the load-versus-deflection characteristics of a yarn can be determined.

While the chain weight yarn tester, previously described\* gives means of determining the *longitudinal* characteristics of the yarn in terms of the dynamic characteristic, the stiffness tester referred to above makes possible the study of the *transversal* characteristics of the yarn, its modulus of elasticity and many more. Also strips of cloth or narrow sheets may be investigated in an analogous manner.

#### DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Fig. 3 shows a load-versus-deflection curve for different

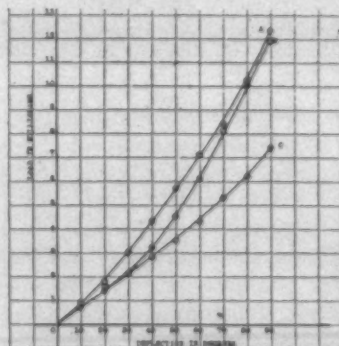


Fig. 3. Difference in the Load-Deflection Characteristic for Different Yarns.

- A. 150 Denier 40 Filament Viscose Type
- B. 200 Denier 75 Filament Viscose Type
- C. 150 Denier 50 Filament Acetate Type

types of yarn. A and B are viscose-type yarns, while C is an acetate-type yarn. It will be realized from this quantitatively how more load is necessary to bend viscose-type yarn than an acetate-type yarn to achieve equal

\*Irving J. Saxl. The dynamic Properties of Filamentous Materials. *Tex. Resch.*, Oct., 1935, p. 519-36.

deformation. In an analogous manner, the softness imparted to yarn by an increase in the number of filaments can be measured as well as the influence of chemical composition, physical treatment, and denier upon softness, the connections between twist and stiffness, to mention but a few. The change in the behavior for various yarn constructions can be followed closely and interpreted easily by use of the dynamic characteristic and by stiffness measurements.

Also the role played by the denier of the single filament will be realized. It can be seen that even a 200 denier, 75 filament yarn (A) can be softer than a 150 denier, 40 filament yarn (B) of the same type, due to the fact that the denier of the individual filament is  $200/75=2.67$  for yarn (B) while the individual filament of yarn (A) is coarser, showing  $150/40=3.75$  denier.

It should be noted that the ascending and descending parts of the load-versus-deflection curve do not fall on the same line (see Fig. 4), indicating that work must be expended to overcome the changes of internal structure in

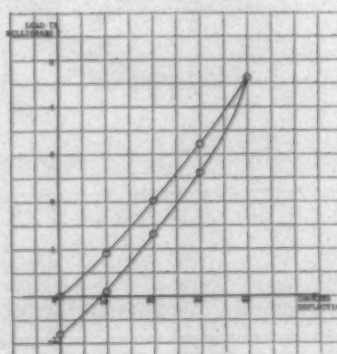


Fig. 4. Hysteresis for 200 Denier 80/6 Viscose-Type Yarn.

the yarn brought about by bending it. This opens a possibility of investigating the relation of area circumscribed by the hysteresis loop, to the work done in deforming the yarn.

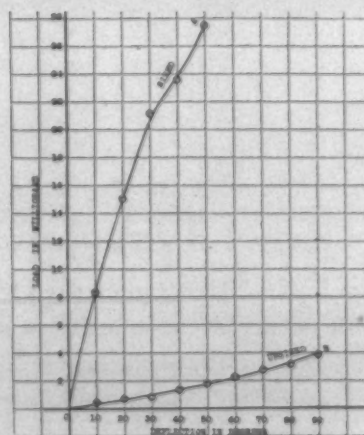


Fig. 5. Stiffness of the Same Acetate-Type Yarn Before and After Sizing.

It will be seen from Fig. 5 that the slopes of the ascending and descending parts of the curve are different, and that, in addition, negatively directed force is neces-

(Continued on Page 28)

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## Pledge Form Being Distributed

Distribution of the forms, on which some 1,200 cotton mills will be asked to pledge individual voluntary maintenance of fundamental provisions of the industry's former code, is under way, it was announced by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

"To maintain fair and constructive competition practices in the cotton textile industry, stability of employment, and proper standards of wages and hours of employment, and to protect the public interest," every mill in the industry is being asked to pledge itself:

1. Not to exceed the two 40-hour shifts a week maximum for productive machinery;
2. Not to exceed the 40-hour maximum work week for employees;
3. To pay at least code minimum wages; and
4. Not to employ child labor.

Following submission of the plan to the Board of Government of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in the South and the Board of Directors of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in New England, the Institute's Board of Directors, meeting in New York last week, approved the terms of the proposed pledge and ordered its submission to the mills.

For nearly eight months, since the collapse of NRA, it was emphasized by Dr. Murchison, more than 90 per cent of the active spindles in the industry have maintained voluntarily the basic standards of the code. The proposed agreement, he pointed out, would substitute individual pledges of observance for the present unpledged voluntary maintenance of those standards.

"Acceptance of the pledge," said Dr. Murchison, "will be definite assurance to cotton mill workers and the general public that the preponderant majority of the industry is unwilling to return, and determined not to return, to those manufacturing conditions which resulted in unstable markets, heavy business losses and periodic unemployment for workers."

"Simple as the pledge appears, it has tremendous social and economic possibilities. It means preservation for the workers of the substantial gains made for them since the adoption of the industry's code when the work week was reduced from an average of 55 hours or more to a maximum of 40, and average hourly wage rates were increased 76 per cent.

"It would limit, if not entirely eliminate, the socially undesirable third or all-night shifts—an objective toward which the industry was making substantial progress when the NIRA was enacted.

"It will again record the industry as opposed to the employment of child labor—a practice which, even before the adoption of the code, was practically non-existent in cotton mills.

"Apparently the industry has been relieved of the burdensome processing tax. With the removal of that and other elements of uncertainty which have retarded buying, an important volume of pent-up business may be released.

(Continued on Page 28)



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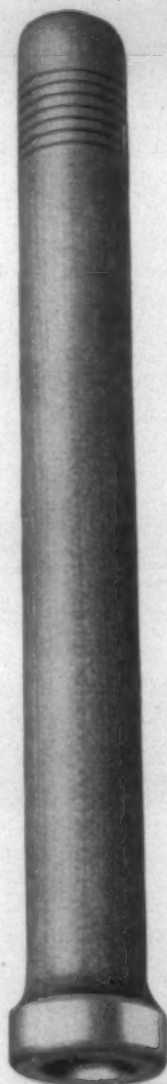
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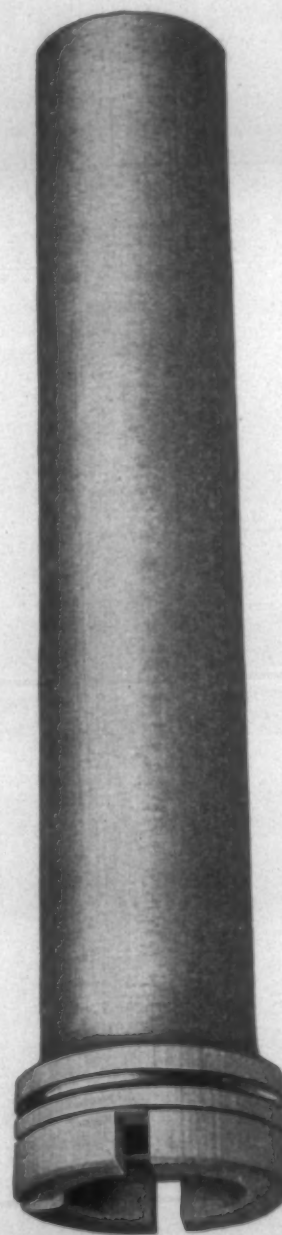
*At the left:* U S Warp Bobbin for long draft spinning. Made from best quality stock, supplied with or without metal shield on base. Also with or without brass bushings. Available in any design required and finished as desired.

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# What America Has and How It Was Obtained

**I**N these days when there is so much criticism of the so-called "American system" and so much agitation for sweeping changes in our government, social and economic systems, it is distinctly refreshing to read something on the other side of the picture. The following information was presented in an address at the University of Georgia by P. A. Arkwright.—Editor.

The United States has only 6 per cent of the land area in the world and only 7 per cent of the world's population. Yet our country has 32 per cent of the world's railroads; 76 per cent of its automobiles; 33 per cent of its radio broadcasting stations, and more than 44 per cent of its radio receiving sets.

In the United States are produced 60 per cent of the world's oil; 48 per cent of the copper; 43 per cent of the pig iron; 47 per cent of the steel; 58 per cent of the corn; and, prior to the coming of the AAA, 56 per cent of the cotton.

As compared with the most advanced countries in Europe, we have twice the number of home owners per thousand of population, we consume four times as much electricity and we have seven times as many automobiles per thousand of population.

With only 7 per cent of the world's population, the

people of this country have achieved a standard of living so much higher than other countries that we consume half of the world's coffee, half of its rubber, one-fourth of its sugar, three-fourths of its silk, one-third of its coal, and two-thirds of its petroleum.

## ASIDE FROM THE MATERIAL

The possession and enjoyment of these material things, however, is not the only measure of the success of the American method and the American idea of government.

In 1933, a depression year, there was spent in the United States more than three billion dollars for education, and that was more than the amount expended for education by all of the other countries of the world. For the school year 1931-1932 thirty million children were enrolled in public and private schools in the United States, out of thirty-two million children of school age.

This country has more than seven billion dollars invested in public and private schools and nearly four billion dollars invested in colleges and universities. It has nearly four billion dollars invested in churches.

The tragic thing is that, as a people, we have so little understanding of how this richness and fullness of life have been achieved. Even while we are benefiting abun-

*(Continued on Page 28)*

1885

1935

## 50 YEARS

**AKRON LEATHER BELTING  
HAS PROVED ITS MERIT FOR  
ECONOMY ON ALL TYPES OF  
TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENT.**

*Stocks At Our Branches Insure Quick Deliveries*

*Greenville, S. C.—Charlotte, N. C.—Memphis, Tenn.*

**THE AKRON BELTING COMPANY**

**AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.**

A black and white photograph of a woman with dark hair, wearing a long, dark dress with a light-colored floral pattern. She is posed in a dramatic, seated position, leaning back with one arm extended. The background is a light, wavy line.

# **"DIAGEN" BLACK**

## **DM**

(PAT.)

**D**U PONT announces the development of a new stabilized Azoic color particularly suitable for printing on cotton.

It is recommended as an economical printing black where moderate fastness is desired; possesses good solubility and generally good all-round working properties.

The textile printer will find it adaptable as a self-shade for producing full blacks and also for the shading of blues, to secure darker navies, and as a shading component for browns.

"Diagen" Black DM is the first straight Azoic black which has thus far been offered the textile trade. Blacks of this type have heretofore been secured by mixing blues, reds and yellows.

Carefully controlled physically to insure best results.



**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.**  
Organic Chemicals Department  
Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington, Delaware

# Cotton Consumption Sets Record

World consumption of all growths of cotton during the four months from August 1st to November 30th, constituting the first third of the current season, was at practically the highest rate on record for that portion of the season, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. It totalled approximately 8,678,000 bales, compared with 8,488,000 bales in the same period last season, 7,235,000 in the low depression season of 1930-31 and a maximum of 8,680,000 in 1929-30.

"World consumption of American cotton from August 1st to November 30th totalled approximately 3,967,000 bales, as against 3,774,000 bales in the same period last season, 3,519,000 in 1930-31 and 4,819,000 in 1929-30," says the Exchange Service. "Consumption of foreign growths in the August-November period this year aggregated approximately 4,711,000 bales, as against 4,714,000 bales last season, 3,716,000 in 1930-31 and 3,861,000 in 1929-30. American cotton constituted 45.7 per cent of the all-cotton total this season, compared with 44.5 per cent last season, 48.6 in 1930-31 and 55.5 in 1929-30. In pre-depression seasons, American cotton constituted about 60 per cent of the all-cotton total, on an average.

#### AMERICAN GAIN MODERATE

"The world all-cotton consumption figure for the month of November alone makes as favorable comparisons with figures for the same months in past seasons as does the total for the four months ended with November. In November this year the world used approximately 2,261,-

000 bales of all growths, the largest on record for that month, and comparing with 2,256,000 bales in November last year, 1,938,000 in the low-depression year of 1930 and 2,230,000 at the end of the pre-depression period in 1929.

"The trend of all-cotton consumption during the four months from August to November this year was upward, but most of the increase is to be accounted as seasonal. Consumption in November was 13.1 per cent larger than in August. However, in the past eight years, November consumption has averaged 11.1 per cent larger than August consumption. The ratio of American cotton to all cottons in the world consumption total showed a somewhat upward trend from August to November, but the rise was only moderate. American cotton was 46.9 per cent of the total for all cottons in November, as against 45 per cent in August."

American cotton continues to move to mills of the world at a higher rate than last season or two seasons ago, according to statistics compiled by the Cotton Exchange Service. Forwardings to domestic mills during the past four weeks have aggregated 563,000 bales, compared with 362,000 in the same period last season and 358,000 two seasons ago. Forwardings to foreign mills have totalled 640,000 in the four-week period, compared with 371,000 last season and 800,000 two seasons ago. Forwardings to all mills of the world have totalled 1,203,000 bales in this period, as against 733,000 last season and 1,158,000 two seasons ago.

## WHEN YOU NEED WORKING CAPITAL

You can get it **IMMEDIATELY!** Upon shipment of your merchandise—

We will buy your accounts receivable. Your customers will not be notified. You pass your own credits—sell to whom you please; and sell us part or all of your accounts as you see fit.

**MR. C. R. TAYLOR**, located at Charlotte: 1414 Johnston Building  
will gladly, and without obligation, give you complete details. Or, if you prefer, write direct—

## COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

Headquarters BALTIMORE

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$45,000,000

CURRENT ANNUAL VOLUME, APPROXIMATELY \$465,000,000

Wherever You Are

Whatever You Make, Sell or Buy

Use Commercial Credit Service





# The Trend is Definitely Back To Leather —for Cotton Spinning

A recent tour of the Cotton Spinning Industry discloses the fact that thousands upon thousands of spindles after a year or so's spree on Leather Substitutes are getting back onto Leather. In Mills and Public Roller Shops everywhere one sees them cutting off the Substitutes and recovering with Leather.

You ask why? The answer is easy. It is because the Substitutes will not spin good yarn consistently.

No money saved in Roller Covering can offset the extra attention the Substitutes need, or can pay for the damaged yarn that can be spun in a single hour. That is the answer.

## **GIL/LEATHER**

### **SHEEP OR CALF**

For Dependability and True Economy  
Cover your Rolls with GILLEATHER!

**GILL LEATHER COMPANY, SALEM, MASS.**

*Southern Representatives:*

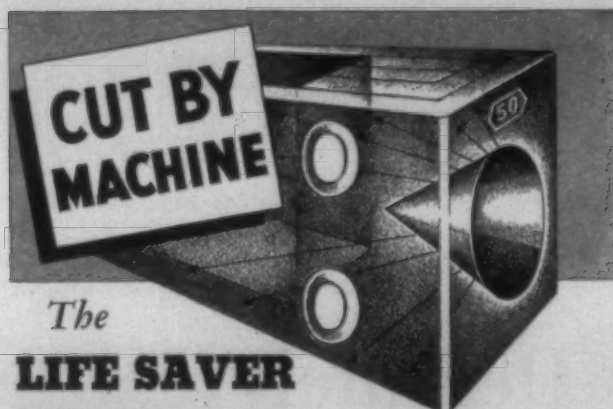
Gastonia, N. C., W. G. Hamner.

Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett.

Dallas, Texas, Russell A. Singleton.

Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Plowden.

Greenville, S. C., W. J. Moore.



*The*  
**LIFE SAVER**

**HOLE** distributes the shock

... over the greatest area



**TOO SMALL**

**TOO SHALLOW**

*The shuttle* **HAMMERS**

*at one point . . . so the picker soon breaks down*

Graton & Knight has patents on the machine-cut hole which distributes the shock of the shuttle point throughout the picker. All other picker holes have to be cut by hand, and no hand-cut hole can be accurate.

With the 50 Type Picker, neither the rim nor the bottom of the hole takes the blow. It is spread out over the whole area between these points—where the picker is strongest. That's why the picker "with the Life Saver Hole" lasts so much longer than other pickers.

#### Loom Fixers Demand It

In some mills, loom fixers refuse any other kind. They know that 50 Type Pickers are easier and quicker to put on—fit better, last longer and reduce wear on other more expensive loom parts.

Call your Western Union Office

... for the name of the nearest Graton & Knight distributor carrying 50 Type Pickers.



**GRATON AND KNIGHT**  
*Graton + Knight's*  
**50 TYPE PICKER**

THE PICKER WITH THE LIFE SAVER HOLE

THE GRATON & KNIGHT CO.  
WORCESTER, MASS.

## Students Textile Exposition On April 23rd

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, announces that ten North Carolina colleges have already accepted the invitation of the Textile School to participate in its annual Style Show which will be held in Pullen Hall on Thursday, April 23rd. There is a possibility that one or two more colleges will also accept the invitation.

Colleges which have expressed their intention of co-operating with the Textile School this year are: Meredith, St. Mary's, Peace, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Queens-Chicora, Salem, Flora Macdonald, Elon, Catawba, and Louisburg.

Friends of W. Irving Bullard, of Charlotte, treasurer of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, will be interested to know that the company recently introduced as a side line a novel ice crushing set, known as the "Jigger-Whack." It consists of a chromium plated mallet and scoop combination which is heavy enough to pulverize ice. The scoop is used to avoid touching the crushed



ice when removing it from the bottle-shaped ice bag, which is made of army duck.

Vogue exploited the Jigger-Whack in its Christmas edition under the "Hundred Best Gifts of the Year," and it is being sold by all the Vogue promotion stores all over the United States; also by the prominent New York City stores.

Rumors are that the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, makers of canvas products and leather loom supplies for nearly three-quarters of a century, are developing many household articles.

## New Year's Dinner At Valdosta

Valdosta, Ga.—The supervisory force of the Strickland Cotton Mills was entertained at a New Year's dinner by A. J. Strickland, Jr., treasurer and general manager. W. R. Parker, superintendent, acted as toastmaster.

Plans for the mills for the coming year were discussed at the dinner. Plant improvements in the past year included the installing of modern equipment, including Saco-Lowell long draft fly and spinning frames.

Those present included, besides Mr. Strickland and Mr. Parker, J. M. Singletary, master mechanic; Charles Stephenson, assistant master mechanic; L. Hastings, outside man; R. L. Smith, carder and spinner; R. T. James, assistant carder and spinner; A. L. Stephenson, weaver, and his assistant, Austin Corbitt, D. R. Dixon, cloth room, and Rev. Charles Britton.

# S-L-ROTH BETTER-DRAFT SPINNING

*pays 2 ways*

DECREASES COST OF  
MANUFACTURING

DEFINITELY IMPROVES  
QUALITY OF YARN

When S-L-Roth spinning was new, many mills were wholly satisfied to install it for the sole reason that it made satisfactory yarn at less cost. Gradually they have come to realize that it makes BETTER yarn at less cost. Only the combination of these TWO reasons could get it so widely accepted so quickly and by so many fine goods mills. Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Charlotte, Atlanta, Greenville.

One-sixth of the active spindles in the United States are now Saco-Lowell-Roth

1/6th of the active U.S. Spindles  
are now Saco-Lowell-Roth ("LONG  
DRAFT")



— An overwhelming preference for Saco-Lowell



# Personal News

H. D. Bone is now night overseer carding, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

Frank M. Burks has been promoted from second hand to overseer carding, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

P. D. Barton, formerly of Avondale Mills, is now night overseer weaving, Selma Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.

L. E. Hollar has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Entwistle Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C., a position which he held for the past 11 years.

W. C. Jordan has resigned as overseer of spinning at Oconee Textiles, Inc., Westminster, S. C., and accepted a similar position with the Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

T. G. Mungall has succeeded his father (deceased) as overseer dyeing, Avondale Mills, Pell City, Ala. Mr. Mungall transfers from Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

E. D. Bagwell, of Henrietta, N. C., is now overseer weaving, Lois Mills, Douglasville, Ga.

C. A. Grainger has resigned as superintendent of the Monaghan plant of Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept the position of superintendent of the Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C. He succeeds the late J. R. Manley.

H. B. Miller, who for some time has been division manager and superintendent of the Shelby plant of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, has been appointed general superintendent of the two plants of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

E. O. Steinbach, who has been secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., will sever his connection with that company at the end of the month, as previously announced, in order to accept the position of manager of the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

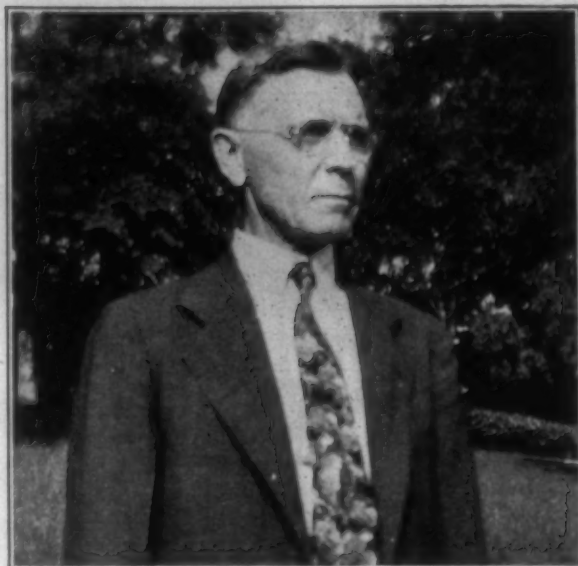
## Hagood and Garrison Honored

Easley, S. C.—The employees of the Glenwood Cotton Mill recently gave silver loving cups to their president, Ben Hagood, and superintendent, M. Ed. Garrison.

Following a half-hour of music, by the Glenwood Brass Band, directed by their leader, Sam Owens, Frank Robinson, introduced the speaker, Ed. P. McCravery, who in

## Mill Men Worth Knowing

A series of pictures taken at random by representatives of the Textile Bulletin.



JAMES NEWSOME  
Superintendent of the Milstead Mills, Milstead, Ga.

turn, gave a few very fitting remarks, concerning Messrs. Hagood's and Garrison's work.

He emphasized the congeniality which has always existed between the employees and the officials of the mill, part of which is due to the officials living in the village with the people, and always recognizing the interests of the employees. These social relations have brought about a continued understanding between the employer and employees.

At the close of the speaker's remarks, the cups were brought to the platform by the little Misses Sarah Golithly and Naomi Hamby, and presented by the speaker to Messrs. Hagood and Garrison.

## Engineering Sales Has New Account

The Engineering Sales Company, of Charlotte, has been appointed North and South Carolina sales representatives for the Elwell-Parker Electric Company, manufacturers of industrial electric trucks. The new line is added to the other material handling equipment handled by this company; Standard conveyors, Barrett lift trucks, Kewanee coal conveyors, Nutting floor trucks, wheels and casters.

## OBITUARY

### OLIVER F. MOORE

McAdenville, N. C.—Oliver F. Moore, one of the overseers at the McAden Mills, died Monday after an illness of one day. He was 68 years old. Mr. Moore had been continuously employed at the McAden Mills for the past 50 years.

He was the oldest member of the local Masonic Lodge, a member of the Junior Order and active in the work of the Baptist Church. He is survived by Mrs. Moore and five children.

# CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

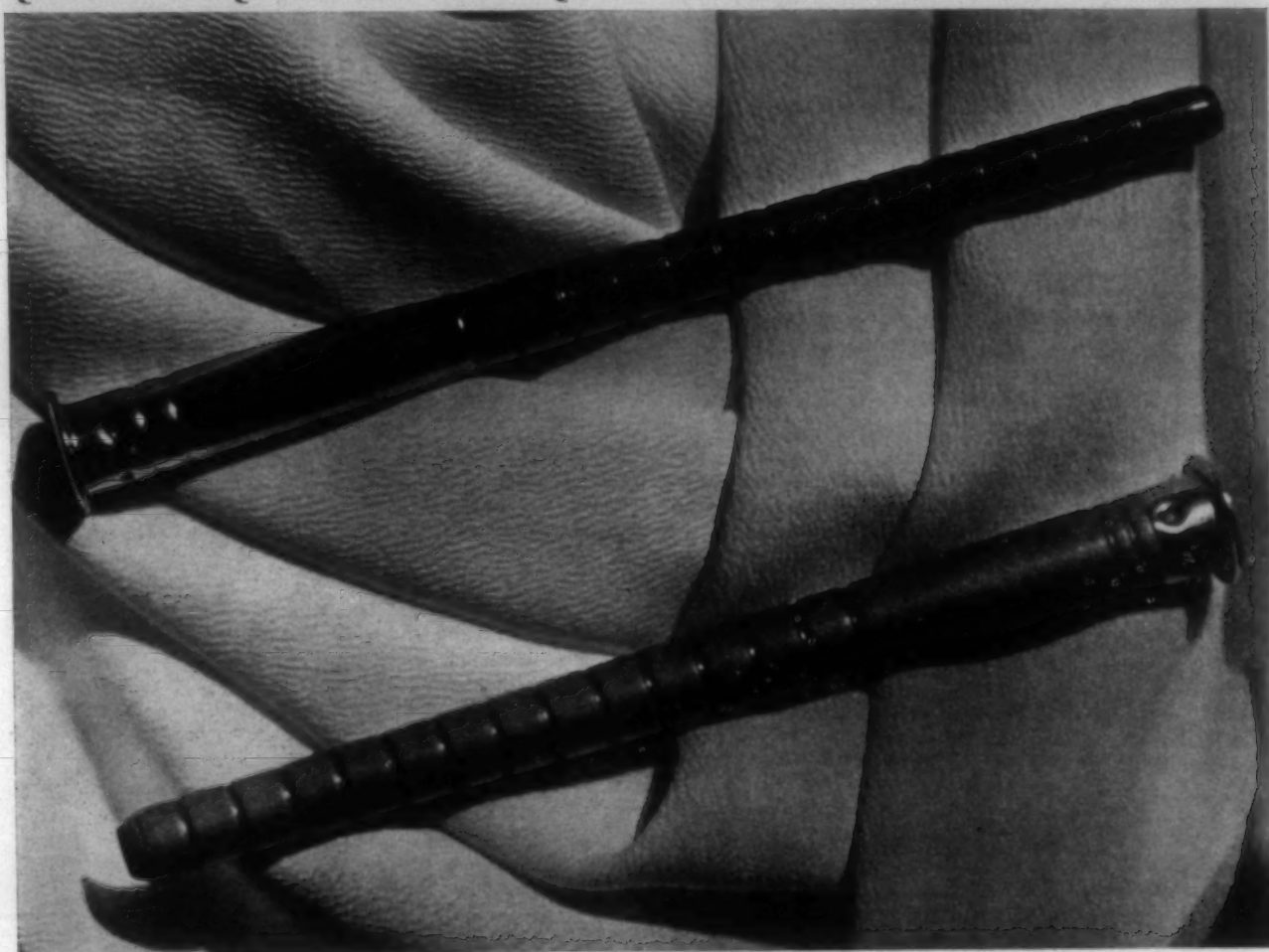
Clinton Company

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

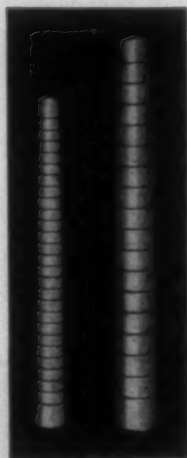
## QUALITY EQUIPMENT FOR QUALITY FABRICS IS TRUE ECONOMY



## THE CORRECT QUILLS FOR QUALITY WEAVING

Only quality achieves quality. This principle applies to equipment as well as to raw materials and workmanship in the production of fine fabrics. For instance filling bobbins or quills unsuited to the purpose may seriously damage yarn and cause an excess of loom stops and weaving defects.

When weaving delicate and costly fabrics, use A.P.T. hardened and impregnated paper quills. Their special con-



struction, their smooth surface and their high resistance to roughening from wear, and to warping from exposure to conditioning, help to reduce waste, loom stops and weaving defects.

A.P.T. quills are truly economical because they are the "best for the purpose." In some cases they permit a larger shuttle supply. Their long life, as well as their efficient service, assures a proper return on the investment.

A.P.T. Impregnated tapered tubes give better results on fine yarns and are highly resistant to all types of conditioning

# AMERICAN PAPER TUBE COMPANY

WOONSOCKET, R. I.



ESTABLISHED 1898

**SPECIALIZING IN THE FINEST TAPERED TUBES AND QUILLS OF ALL TYPES**



# Spinners Hold Important Meeting In Charlotte

## Favor Code Standards and Agree on Tax Adjustment Methods

**A** UNANIMOUS decision to observe standards of hours and wages maintained under the former textile code and agreement upon clauses in contracts to take care of the situation created by elimination of the processing tax were the most important matters disposed of at the meeting of the Carded and Combed Yarn Spinners held in Charlotte on Monday.

Almost three hundred mill executives, representing three and a half million spindles, attended the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Attending the meeting from New York were Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and Sidney P. Munroe, assistant to the president.

Presiding over the meeting were W. H. Suttentfield, of Statesville, president of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association, and S. P. Cooper, of Henderson, chairman of the Carded Yarn Group. The Association of Cotton Yarn Distributors was represented by its president, Frank E. Slack, of Philadelphia. W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association of this city, was active in arranging the meeting and was assisted by Fred M. Allen, of Gastonia, secretary of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association, and his assistant, Mrs. Mildred G. Barnwell, of Gastonia.

Without dissenting vote, the meeting endorsed the Institute's program of pledging all cotton mills to the continued observance of the minimum wages of the former code, adherence to a maximum working week of 40 hours, continued prohibition of child labor, and avoidance of productive spinning operations in excess of two 40-hour shifts weekly.

Pursuant to the processing tax clause adopted here last August, it was the unanimous sense of the meeting that spinners proceed to invoice yarn deliveries on unfilled contracts which were in effect on January 6th, the date of the recent Supreme Court's decision on the AAA processing tax, deducting from such invoices, the amount of the processing tax as computed by the Treasury Department, but stamping on each such invoice the following clause:

"This invoice has been adjusted by credits in accordance with the purchase contract under which it is issued, upon the assumption that the decision of January 6, 1936, of the Supreme Court of the United States in the processing tax case finally relieves the seller of all obligation to pay any Federal excise tax with respect to the merchandise covered hereby; in any other event seller reserves all rights under such contract."

Relative to new business, it was unanimously recommended that future yarn contracts contain the following clause:

"Prices on any undelivered portion of this contract are subject to increase or decrease by the amount that any Federal legislation affects seller's costs."

Relative to refunds to customers on yarn deliveries made between October 8th and January 5th, inclusive,

pursuant to last summer's "Charlotte Clause," it was the sense of the meeting that uncertainties in the existing situation made it impossible for the spinners at this time to grant such refunds, although intending to do so soon as the situation is clarified.

### INVOICES ON EXISTING CONTRACTS

It is recommended at the meeting that henceforth invoices on *existing* contracts show the extension of the poundage of yarn at stated contract price, the extension of the same poundage multiplied by the processing tax costs at the rate indicated by Treasury Department conversion factors then to be deducted therefrom and a net sum then indicated on which latter figure discounts will be computed and selling commissions based.

The processing tax costs per pound of yarn composed of clean cotton without waste content are as follows, based upon the Treasury Department conversion factors set forth in T. D. 4433:

#### CARDED YARN

Chenille Yarn (unbleached and not colored)	4.956c
" " (unbleached but colored)	5.124c
Novelty Yarn (unbleached and not colored)	4.746c
" " (unbleached but colored)	4.872c
Super-Carded (unbleached and not colored)	4.788c
" " (unbleached but colored)	4.914c
" " (bleached whether colored or not)	5.124c
All Other Carded (unbleached and not colored)	4.704c
" " (unbleached but colored)	4.83c
" " (bleached whether colored or not)	5.04c

#### COMBED YARN

Gassed Yarn (unbleached but not colored or mercerized)	5.25c
" " (unbleached but colored and/or mercerized)	5.418c
" " (bleached whether or not colored or mercerized)	5.67c
Novelty Yarn (unbleached and not colored or mercerized)	5.166c
" " (unbleached but colored and/or mercerized)	5.334c
All Other Combed Yarn (unbleached but not colored or mercerized)	5.082c
" " (unbleached but colored and/or mercerized)	5.25c
" " (bleached whether or not colored or mercerized)	5.502c

### Bullard Gets Another Patent

A new method has been developed for the manufacture of reinforced canvas loom strapping such as harness, jack, heel, and lay end straps, and under date of December 3, 1935, U. S. Letters Patent No. 2,023,379 was issued to W. Irving Bullard, president of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company of Danielson, Conn., as the inventor of this new process of reinforcing. This is the third patent secured during 1935 by Mr. Bullard, who is a resident of Charlotte.

In announcing the patent, Mr. Bullard stated that thorough tests made by his company have borne out the claims for the "durability, flexibility and economy of canvas lug straps," and that these tests have also shown that the straps show a minimum stretch while in operation on the loom.



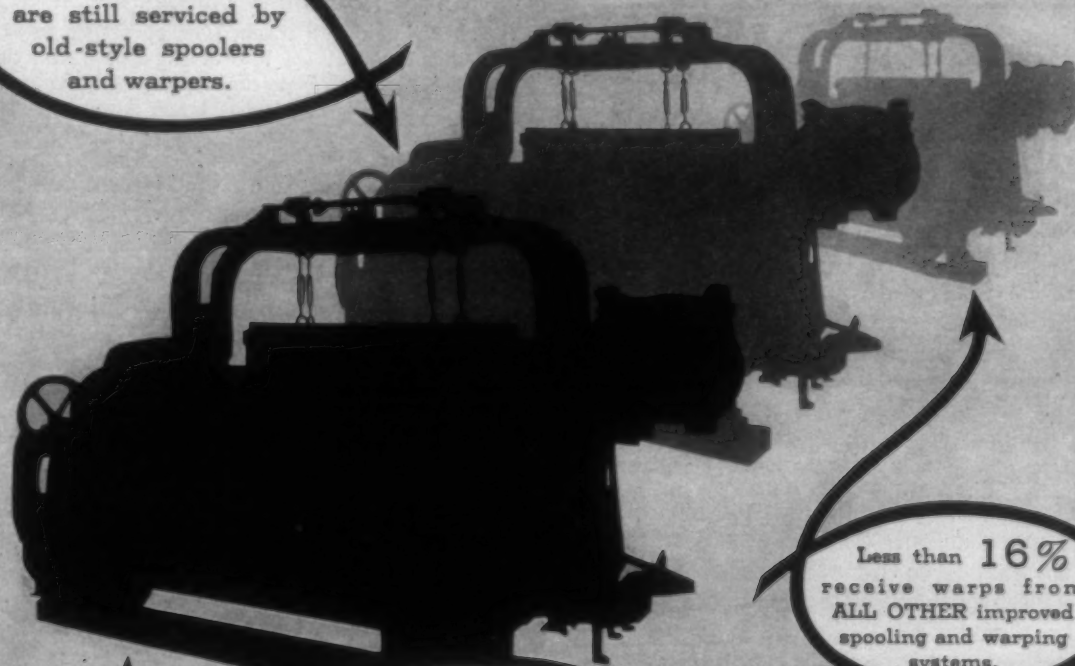
# BARBER-COLMAN

## AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS

In southern cotton mills, ACCURATE INFORMATION shows that the BARBER-COLMAN system supplies warps to **THREE TIMES** as many looms as **ALL OTHER** improved spooling and warping systems.

36%

are still serviced by  
old-style spoolers  
and warpers.



Less than 16%  
receive warps from  
**ALL OTHER** improved  
spooling and warping  
systems.

OVER 48%

of all looms in southern cotton  
mills are supplied with warps from  
**BARBER-COLMAN**  
**SPOOLERS and WARPERS**

Ask for a copy of our  
**LIST of USERS**  
and note the outstanding  
manufacturers using  
Barber-Colman machines.

# BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

GREENVILLE, S. C.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

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JUNIUS M. SMITH *Business Manager*

### SUBSCRIPTION

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Taxes--Old and New

THE cotton goods markets are being steadily cleared of the confusion which followed the lifting of the processing tax. Business has not yet become active, but there is a very general feeling of optimism over the outlook.

The latest Supreme Court decision which ordered the refunding to mills of processing tax funds that were impounded by the courts paves the way for release of these funds within a very short time. It was indicated that at least one Federal judge would order the money paid the mills this week.

However, hardly had that decision been reached when more definite plans for a new tax on cotton to pay farm benefits were announced from Washington. According to our understanding the tax would be levied as a direct excise levy on all commodities which bore processing taxes under AAA. This tax would correspond to that now levied on tobacco manufacturers and distillers. The tax money thus raised would be appropriated by Congress to pay farm benefits. This plan apparently gets around the unconstitutionality of the former tax. Attempts will also be made to make the tax retroactive. Should this plan include the retroactive clause, it is likely that mills would receive refunds of taxes held in escrow just in time to pay them to the government. However, the fact that income taxes could not be made retroactive may prevent a retroactive levy of new taxes.

It seemed inevitable to us that prices on cotton goods should decline, as they have done, to the approximate extent of the tax. Cotton prices are no longer artificially higher because of the tax and it is natural for prices of both goods and cotton to seek a normal economic level.

With the tax gone, the most sensible thing the mills can do is to forget the figure 4.2 and put prices on a more profitable basis. The matter of new taxes is being taken care of in a sales clause.

The real problem of the mills has not changed. It continues to be a matter of merchandising. Whether or not new taxes are levied, there is no excuse for making sales at a loss.

## Signing The Pledge

THE pledge, through which it is hoped to commit the cotton mills of the country to the fundamental provisions of the former code, was distributed to all cotton mills in the country this week.

The provisions of the pledge are as follows:

1. For employees engaged in operating textile machinery inside the mill or engaged within the mill in handling material in process, the maximum work week shall not exceed 40 hours in any one calendar week.
2. The minimum rate of wages for such employees shall be 30c per hour in the Southern branch of the industry and 32½c an hour in the Northern branch of the industry, with the exception of learners and workers partially incapacitated by reason of age or disability.
3. Minors under 16 years of age shall not be employed.
4. Productive machinery, defined as spinning spindles and looms, shall not operate more than 80 hours in any one calendar week, such limitation to apply to each individual spindle and loom.

It is provided that the pledge shall become effective when mills representing not less than 90 per cent of the spindles operating in December and not less than 90 per cent of spindles and looms in operating mills in each major manufacturing group, have declared their intention to observe the above principles.

It is further provided that any mill may withdraw its pledge upon 90 days notice in writing to the Cotton-Textile Institute.

There is also a provision that a poll will be taken at the end of a year to determine whether or not the industry desires to change its program at that time.

Ninety per cent of the mills are now operating on the basis outlined above, and are being asked to sign the pledge instead of continuing unpledged voluntary adherence to code principles.

The Board of Directors of the Institute feels that it is highly desirable to put the industry on record as being definitely committed to hours, wages and working conditions set up under the code.

An extract from a statement from the Institute says:

The fact that the mills are pledging themselves to con-



tinued efforts to stabilize their operations and thus avoid dips and peaks of production, always reflected in equally sharp fluctuations of employment, should stimulate renewed confidence on the part of both the industry's workers and its customers. It should be convincing evidence to the general public of this industry's ability and determination to govern itself.

As we stated in a previous editorial on this subject, we feel that it will be the best policy for the mills to make no change in their operating policies at this time. The pledge, in effect, is binding for one year only and we hope that the great majority of the mills will sign it.

## Cussing The Court

As might have been expected, the recent decision of the Supreme Court which killed the AAA was very unfavorably received in some quarters. Many bitter statements have been made against the court, some of them even taking on a tone of personal abuse against its members.

Some of the most ardent advocates of the New Deal "can't take it" when the decision goes against them.

There is not the first element of justice in assailing the court for its opinion. Had the decision gone the other way, the very folks who are now cussing the court would be singing its praises.

The Supreme Court, as was explained by Justice Roberts when the decision was handed down, has only one function, that of deciding whether it came within the powers of the Constitution. The court works with a rule book in hand, the book being the Constitution.

The people who drew the law that is now declared unconstitutional, had the benefit of what is supposedly as good legal talent as the country affords. They were shooting at loopholes which failed to open and there is no fairness in blaming their mistakes on the court.

## Banks and Factors

In a recent issue of *Fibre and Fabric*, Frederick L. Babcock, editor of that publication, has the following to say of banks and factors:

The commercial factors in the textile industry came to the assistance of the mills when banks refused money or credit and, through this factoring plan, probably hundreds of mills, large and small, were saved from bankruptcy. The success of the factoring concerns is a matter of public record and they are to be commended for their ability and courage to come to the rescue when the regular financing channels—the banks—laid down on the job.

Now, the general situation being better and the outlook

much brighter than at any time during the past three or four years, the banks are planning a large campaign to go into the commercial credit business, even to considering the little fellow who they practically threw out during the uncertain past three or four years.

Mills in our industry will show mighty small appreciation for past and present favors if they fall for the banks in their effort to take over the business of the factors that have stood back of our industry during the period of storm that has wrecked so many. Let these same banks that were deaf to requests and pleas for help that they turned down with icy coldness, finance new machinery and such things if they will, but when it comes to merchandise financing remember who came to the rescue when ruin was facing you and stick to your friends in need, the commercial factors, who had the courage to keep you off the rocks and help you to once again stand on your own feet.

## The False and The True

THE *Christian Science Monitor* quite pertinently remarks that "those countries in which the democratic ideal has had such brief flowering were lands in which it has not had time to root."

Quite true; only it remains to be added that their type of democracy was false in conception, and hence a failure in practice.

Right here in America are many well-meaning folk who have little or no appreciation of the meaning of democracy in its true significance.

The finest and best statement of American democracy is to be found in what is practically the initial statement of the Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson:

First, all men are created equal—equal before the law.

Second, all men—not some but all—are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—rights with which government has *no* business to meddle, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Third, to secure these rights—these God-given rights—Governments are instituted among men—note, please, that the man comes before the government; it is his creature; and subject to his will.

Fourth, the government derives its just powers—dwell on that word "just"—from the consent—a world of meaning in that word—of the governed or of the people as a whole.

The purpose of the Constitution is to hold the majority, temporarily in control of the government, within the bounds described in the foregoing statements.

Failure to grasp and act on the self-evident truths of the American Declaration of Independence is what brought a dictatorship to Germany and a king to Greece.—*Houston (Texas) Post*.



## THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

FOUNDED 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF  
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BOBBINS, SPOOLS,  
ROLLS, CONES,  
SKEWERS  
AND SHUTTLES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
FOR TEXTILE MILLS

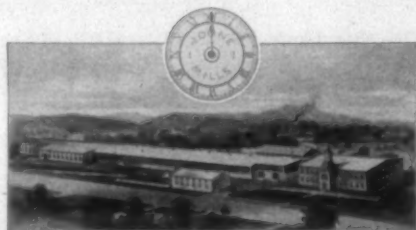
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## Roller-Clearer-Slasher Cloths

Experience of 100 years behind the selection of most suitable grades of stock for proper blending and manufacture of these cloths.

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PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

Southern Office, 11 James St., Greenville, S. C.

## Mill News Items

AUGUSTA, GA.—The Sibley Mills of this city have contracted with Borne, Scrymser Company for more mechanical equipments to condition their cotton stock.

DALTON, GA.—In an industrial survey here, it is revealed that handsome bedspreads, a Whitfield County industry, brought over \$2,000,000 in 1935, compared to gross sales of \$1,716,000 for the previous year.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—The Phenix Mills are having the pickers converted into one process system. The opener room will be consolidated and completely revamped and fitted with the single assembly conditioning system by Borne, Scrymser Company in exchange for picker equipment formerly used from the same company.

CANTON, GA.—The Canton Cotton Mills have recently installed a second super-sanforizing machine as built by the Textile-Finishing Machinery Company, Providence, R. I. This equipment is of the latest design, featuring a new method of drive.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Bogle-Watkins, Inc., which began operations in a new plant here a year ago, manufacturing men's half hose, has just completed installation of 60 additional machines, which increases output by one-third, according to George Bogle, president. He said capacity was now 1,500 dozen pairs a day.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—New houses are being erected by the Dixie Mercerizing Company, of Lupton City, for its employees. The company is building a series of about seven new homes at a cost of \$20,000, George R. West, Jr., Dixie president, stated.

The houses are of brick and frame construction and of modern type. They are in two sizes, three and five rooms. The homes will be rented to the employees of the company's spinning mill. The mill village is a complete town in itself, houses and other buildings being owned by the company.

KINSTON, N. C.—Quarters have been found here for several small industrial concerns and funds for a building for a Pennsylvania underwear manufacturing concern, which plans to move here in the near future, have been subscribed, the Kinston Chamber of Commerce announced Tuesday, who said that the new industry would give employment to 200 to 300 persons.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The South Carolina Supreme Court has upheld a local common pleas court decision giving conservator, receivers of the Central Union Bank of South Carolina a judgment of \$6,539 against the Grendel Mills at Greenwood. In March, 1933, the national bank holiday left the mill with a deficit equal to the sum allowed by the judgment in its accounts and the conservator-receivers instituted the action to recover.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Announcement was made that the Equinox Mill here had gone on two shifts for 40 hours a week and that this increased schedule of operation would be maintained for three weeks at least. According to A. B. Calhoun, superintendent, the mill has been operated on two 32-hour weekly shifts. Officials of the mill said that, although the 40-hour schedule had been instituted

## Mill News Items

for only three weeks, it was possible that at the end of that period, it would continue on the heavier schedule.

CONCORD, N. C.—Concord Knitting Company, manufacturers of women's 300 and 340 needle pure silk hosiery, has plans under way by which the output of its seamless silk hosiery department will be doubled this year. At the present time this company operates about 180 circular knitting machines.

A two-story brick and steel addition, representing an expenditure of about \$8,000, will be erected to care for this expansion.

### Excess Salary Charges Heard

The present management of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, now in process of reorganization, was ordered retained at least until January 31st, following a hearing held in New York.

George E. Netter, attorney representing bondholders, had demanded appointment of a trustee, charging the management with voting itself excessive salaries and bonuses even after the first mortgage bonds went into default in 1930. Judge Henry W. Goddard directed that on January 31st Netter be afforded an opportunity to question Henry B. Stimson, secretary-treasurer of the company on salaries paid to officers.

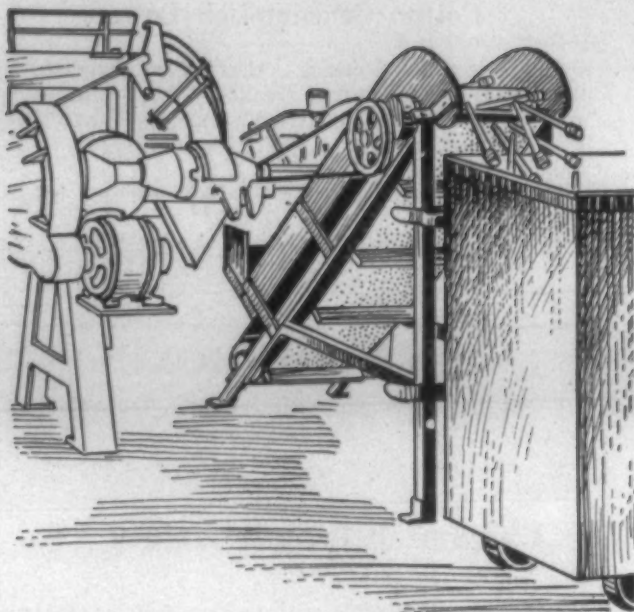
The court also directed Isidore J. Kresel, counsel for the company, to have a reorganization plan ready for submission by February 15th.

### Gaston County Division To Meet

The winter meeting of the Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held in the rooms of the Cotton Boosters' Association of America in the building two doors above the Webb Theatre and opposite the City Hall and Court House on Friday evening, January 24th, at 7 o'clock. The committee has prepared the following questions for discussion and members are expected to come with facts, figures, and opinions to make them interesting and worth while.

#### QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How does the cotton crop for the year 1935 compare with the crops for 1931-32-33-34?
2. What is the best method of mixing sliver roving and underclearer waste?
3. What is the best setting for feed plate to lickering?
4. What is the best speed for lickering?
5. Will high or low cylinder speed have any effect on breaking strength? If so, what effect?
6. Will light or heavy card sliver have any effect on breaking strength? If so, what effect?
7. Will straightening the presser fingers have any effect on the roving or yarn?
8. What is the limit of draft each way on various numbers and staples of cotton?
9. Will different weight of top twister rolls have any effect on the breaking strength of ply yarn?
10. Which is best long or short stroke, fast or slow speed traverse of thread guide on twistors?
11. What is the value of reworking spinning and twister rings?
12. What is the best speed for high speed winding?



## Elevator Attachment Saves Expense

THE elevator attachment is an important improvement to the New Type K Bobbin Stripper. It carries cleaned bobbins upward and drops them into a box of standard height. It may be installed on either side of the machine.

Before this elevator attachment was designed, cleaned bobbins were deposited in small boxes that slid underneath the machine. One of three alternatives was then followed:

1. An assistant removed the small boxes.
2. The operator stopped the machine long enough to do it himself.
3. A platform was built, on which the bobbin stripper could be mounted, to allow space underneath the machine for standard-size boxes.

Since the bobbin elevator eliminates each of these expenses, it pays for itself within a few months.

### Speeds Up Work

One mill, since equipping its 2 Type K's with elevators, cleans 12 extra boxes of bobbins each 16-hour day.

In many cases, an increase such as this means the difference between doing the job with present capacity and having to order an extra machine.

The bobbin elevator can be attached to all Type K models.

Send for descriptive bulletins

**the new TYPE K Bobbin Stripper**

**The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.**

1200 North Church Street  
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

MR. LUTHER PILLING, Danielson, Connecticut, Representative for  
N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada

GEO. THOMAS & Co., LTD., Manchester, England, European Agents



### Cotton Consumption Lower

Cotton consumed during December was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 498,329 bales of lint and 55,170 of linters, compared with 507,836 and 59,549 in November last year, and 417,344 and 50,934 in December a year ago.

Cotton on hand December 31st was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,427,484 bales of lint

and 185,226 of linters, compared with 134,627 and 245,648 on November 30th last year, and 1,301,271 and 259,682 on December 31st a year ago.

In public storage and at compresses, 8,386,784 bales of lint and 58,603 of linters, compared with 8,629,812 and 50,652 on November 30th last year, and 9,567,935 and 58,654 on December 31st a year ago.

### U. S. Loan Policy May Temporarily Aid Cotton Prices Despite Supreme Court's AAA Decision

The immediate outlook for cotton prices should cause little concern to the trade as a result of the Supreme Court's AAA decision, in the opinion of the *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

"With cotton probably the most successfully regulated commodity under the AAA (the minority decision said the 1935-sign-up covered 94 per cent of the acreage) the immediate outlook for cotton prices is good because of the Government's large loan and pool holdings which will be released only at favorable prices," states the *Organon*. The paper further states, however, that "without further legislation, and with some of our foreign cotton markets lost because of the inroads made by other growths during recent years, the long-term outlook for cotton prices may not be termed bullish."

Regarding the outlook for the textile industry for 1936, the *Rayon Organon* expects that the current year will be as active as that of 1935 as regard totals, but some interesting realignments of the various textile fibers this year are expected. Not only price levels (e.g., high silk prices) but also new style effects and rejuvenated markets for new textile housefurnishings and greater industrial uses of textile fibers are expected to be the important factors during the current year.

The rayon division of the industry ended 1936 with greater than usual seasonal activity. As a result the trade closed the year with 4¾ weeks' supply based upon shipments, as against 5 weeks' supply at the close of December.

The publication's "thumbnail sketch" of the rayon industry in 1935 covers the following important points among others: a record rayon yarn production and consumption in the United States, all processes showing gains from their 1934 levels; new records in world production and consumption of rayon; great strides in the rayon staple business here and abroad, both in actual consumption and in developing new markets.

"Summarized, the rayon industry definitely went forward during the year and consumer acceptance of rayon, as simply measured by its consumption, showed a gratifying increase. There is every reason to believe that, with the same constructive forces working during 1936, this forward trend will be continued."

### New Knitting Company

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Lincoln Knitting Mills have been incorporated here by F. C. Nicholson, F. H. Chamberlain and C. B. Chamberlain, all of Lincolnton. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$50,000.

### PLYWOOD BOXES

Light in Weight—Yet Strong, Durable, Dependable

Offset rising freight costs by using Plywood Boxes. Save money all around.

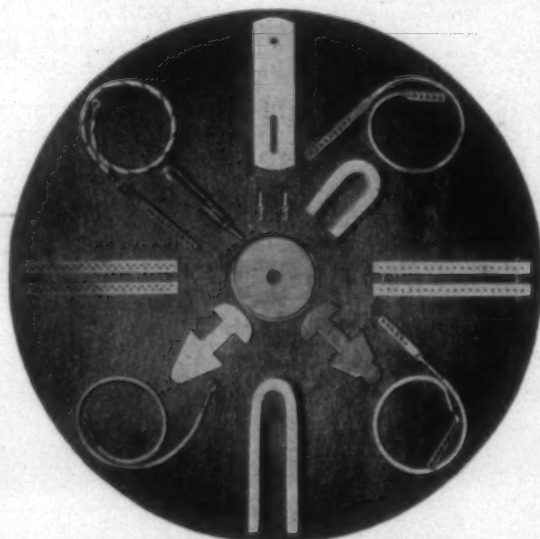
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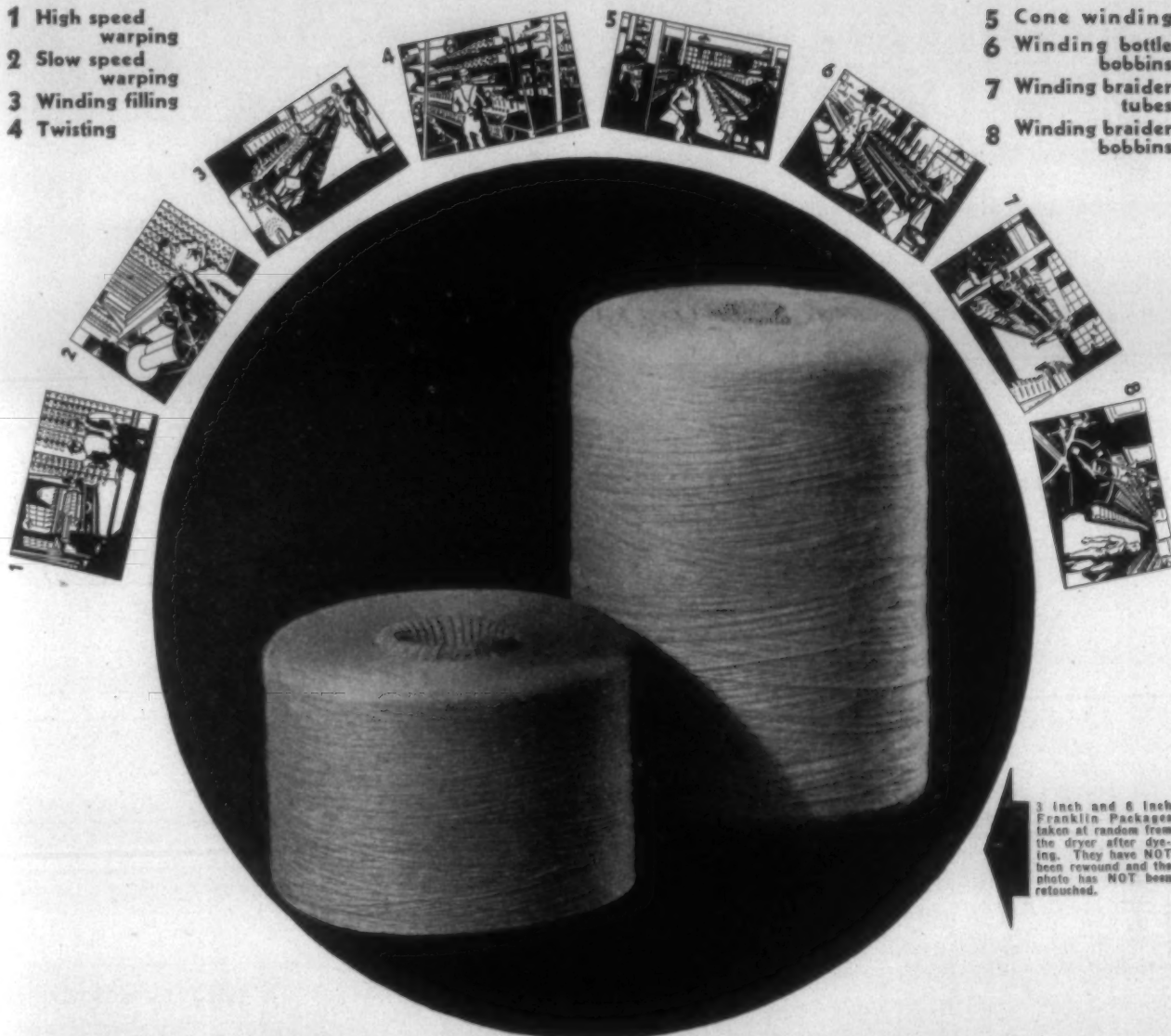
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- 1 High speed warping
- 2 Slow speed warping
- 3 Winding filling
- 4 Twisting

- 5 Cone winding
- 6 Winding bottle bobbins
- 7 Winding braider tubes
- 8 Winding braider bobbins



3 inch and 6 inch Franklin Packages taken at random from the dryer after dyeing. They have NOT been rewound and the photo has NOT been retouched.

## PERFORMANCE (NOT PRICE) DETERMINES VALUE

Because Franklin Process Package Dyeing has saved money for the textile industry, it can not safely be assumed that ALL package dyeing will save money. Package dyeing varies in quality just like other types of yarn dyeing. Furthermore even package dyeing at a lower price does not mean a saving if the performance is "below par."

One reason for Franklin Process popularity is the fact that the Franklin Package has "performed" consistently well in the mill WITHOUT REWINDING. This has meant

the elimination of extra winding and the cost and yarn waste incidental thereto.

Illustrated herewith are some of the many mill operations in which the Franklin Package (just as it comes from the dryer) is constantly used as a supply, with little or no trouble from breakage and waste. The savings effected in this way are often more important than a small difference in the dyeing price.

When seeking true values in cotton and worsted yarn dyeing, look to—

# FRANKLIN PROCESS

ESTABLISHED  
1910



*Pioneers in Package Dyeing*

Natural Yarns    Colored Yarns    Glazed Yarns    Custom Yarn Dyeing    Dyeing and Processing Machines

PROVIDENCE • PHILADELPHIA • GREENVILLE • CHATTANOOGA • N. Y. REPRESENTATIVE, 40 WORTH ST.

## The Quantitative Determination Of Stiffness in Individual Yarns

(Continued From Page 9)

sary to return the yarn to the original zero position, showing that it was plastically deformed.

In addition to examining the yarn proper, it is possible in this manner to determine the flexural characteristics of the combination between yarn and other materials such as size. Fig. 5 shows the load-versus-deflection characteristic of the same acetate-type yarn, sized and unsized. It will be readily seen that the stiffness imparted to yarn by the size can be ascertained in this manner quantitatively, and that it is therefore possible to determine the stiffness of the yarn as a function of the size, an important factor for predicting how the sized yarn will behave during the weaving operations.

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## Mutual Waste Company in New Quarters

Mutual Waste Company, of Charlotte, has moved into new and larger quarters in the Bryant Building, located at 411½ S. Tryon street. The increasing business of the company made the change necessary.

The company began business in August, 1934, under direction of R. K. Arnold. It buys and sells all grades of textile waste products.

## Pledge Form Being Distributed

(Continued from Page 10)

"The fact that the mills are pledging themselves to continued efforts to stabilize their operations and thus avoid dips and peaks of production, always reflected in equally sharp fluctuations of employment, should stimulate renewed confidence on the part of both the industry's workers and its customers. It should be convincing evidence to the general public of this industry's ability and determination to govern itself."

## What America Has and How It Was Obtained

(Continued from Page 12)

dantly from the operation of our American system of individual enterprise we hear that system condemned and we witness efforts to substitute alien systems in its place.


### WHAT MADE AMERICA?

We are told on every side that our only salvation is the adoption of new philosophies. And every one of the new philosophies strikes at the very heart of the philosophy which built this nation. Every one of them elevates and magnifies the power of government at a sacrifice of the rights of the individual. Every one of them seeks to substitute government enterprise for individual enterprise. Every one of them expands and extends the authority of government over the personal and private affairs of the citizens, and every one of them restricts and impairs the liberties and the opportunities of the individual. We are told that collectivism is our only hope and that individualism must go.

We act like the rich man's children who throw away his wealth, because they never learned how hard it is to make money, because they think that money grows on trees. Our national wealth and our high standard of liv-


(Continued on Page 32)

**THE UNIVERSAL SYSTEM OF  
HIGH SPEED CONING AND WARPING**



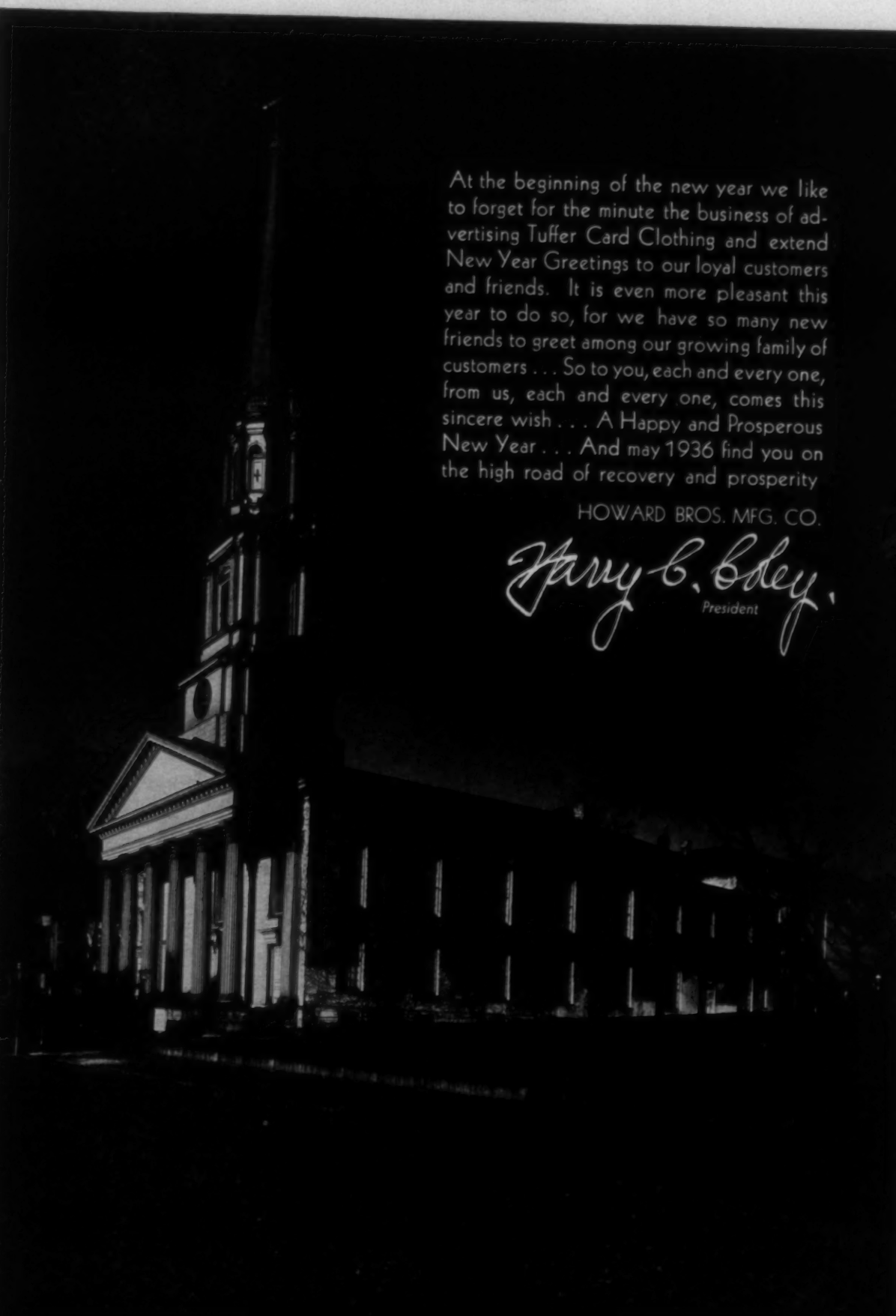
**HAS THE *lowest*  
INVESTMENT COST**

**AND THAT MEANS THE *lowest*  
DEPRECIATION COST**



**Throughout  
The Life of the Machines**

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**UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.**  
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 SPRINGFIELD CHARLOTTE ATLANTA



At the beginning of the new year we like to forget for the minute the business of advertising Tuffer Card Clothing and extend New Year Greetings to our loyal customers and friends. It is even more pleasant this year to do so, for we have so many new friends to greet among our growing family of customers . . . So to you, each and every one, from us, each and every one, comes this sincere wish . . . A Happy and Prosperous New Year . . . And may 1936 find you on the high road of recovery and prosperity

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

*Harry C. Boley,*  
President



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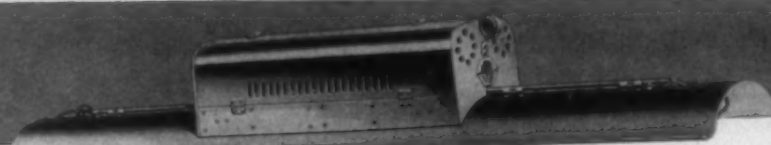
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## Hosiery Makers Oppose Price Cuts

Taylor R. Durham, secretary, said here the sentiment of Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association was against any reduction in the price of hosiery as the result of the death of the AAA.

Mr. Durham said a meeting of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia manufacturers, hastily called into a session at High Point this week, adopted a resolution taking a stand against a price reduction in view of the indefiniteness of the time adjustments can be made.



BETTER THAN DAYLIGHT

*Magnify Detail*

WITH THIS

**REVEALING LIGHT**



Magnification of detail promotes better sight and better production. It wipes out many of the losses hidden in cost sheets and time sheets—losses which are avoidable when this detail-revealing light is put to work.

Do not let your workers waste energy in the mere physical act of "seeing." Give them the assistance of Cooper Hewitt Mercury Vapor Light. It banishes harsh shadows, reveals detail hidden under improper lighting, minimizes eye fatigue—in fact, it provides the one quality of light which

promotes a better quality in production, which minimizes rejects and wasted time.

An ever-increasing list of manufacturers in every branch of industry is realizing the profit possibilities of this extremely efficient industrial light. They have bought it as an added production tool and are profiting from the investment. It will pay *you* to investigate. For full details address the General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, 895 Adams Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

**GENERAL  ELECTRIC  
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY**

673 Copr. 1934, General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.



## ANNOUNCEMENT

We have secured the ELWELL-PARKER Account in North and South Carolina, and are proud to add this outstanding line of Industrial Electric Trucks to our other materials handling lines—which include STANDARD Conveyors, OSBORN Tramrail Systems, KEWANEE Coal Conveyors, BARRETT Lift-Trucks and Portable Elevators, NUTTING Floor Trucks, Wheels and Casters.

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## Supervisory Service Of Capital Funds

The Brookmire Supervisory Service undertakes the supervision, or management, of capital funds for Individuals, Banks, Estates and Institutions.

We shall be pleased to explain this division of Brookmire Service to any interested persons who has, or controls, investment funds which are in excess of \$50,000.

### BROOKMIRE

Corporation  
Founded 1904

Investment Counselors and  
Administrative Economists

551 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

## What America Has and How It Was Obtained

(Continued from Page 28)

ing did not just happen by accident. They did not grow on trees, and we are in danger of losing them both, unless we can quickly regain some understanding and appreciation of the forces which created them.

In this period of depression, so much is being thoughtlessly said about what America has not that we are prone to lose sight of that which she has. So much emphasis has been placed on unemployment that the far greater millions of employed are being placed in jeopardy by extravagant schemes and destructive legislative panaceas.

\* \* \*

Another oft repeated fallacy is that "the workers' share of the national income has been steadily decreasing." This, too, is untrue. The workers' share in the national income moved from 38 per cent in 1850 to 65 per cent in 1929. In 1931 and 1932, it equaled 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the income actually produced, and was even more in the case of manufacturing and related industries, which paid the workers out of capital or borrowings two and a half billion dollars in excess of the total receipts of these businesses.

Another oft repeated fallacy is "that corporation profits increase faster than workers' wages." This is likewise untrue. Corporate profits between 1922 and 1929 averaged around 4 per cent of their gross income. From 1880 to 1929 the increase in the share of the national income paid to employees was greater than the increase of employees, both in numbers and as a percentage of our population.

In the last ninety years business has absorbed 43 millions of our population in productive employment, increased the number of employed in the manufacturing industry near seventeen times, reduced the average hours of weekly work from sixty-six to forty-eight and increased the purchasing power of each hour of work in terms of commodities more than four and one-half times.

In the entire world the American workman and his children have the highest standard of living, and the greatest opportunity for education and advancement. They are the envy of the workers in every other country.

### THE AMERICAN WAY

Yes, the American way of doing things is a good way. America's achievements prove it. Business, operating under the American plan of private initiative, individual enterprise and self-reliance, created the wealth which has made these things possible. It created the work and paid the wages which have permitted the entire public to enjoy the highest standard of living of any nation in the world's history. It has sustained the Government, built the churches, built the schools and the colleges, paid the preachers and the teachers, supported the professions and the arts and the sciences, and made the United States the most fortunate of all nations.

Of course, there are evils in business. Naturally, the desire for profit or reward leads to greed, dishonesty, chicanery, oppression. These are not faults of the system; they are faults of men. They exist among all men in all lines of endeavor. As a class, it can be safely asserted that business men are, if anything, characterized



by a greater degree of honesty. In addition to the moral principles of business men, which are certainly as high as the average, honesty in business has for them a distinct commercial value. But because there are dishonest practices in business there is no need to abolish the entire system. The fact that the hope of reward leads sometimes to excesses provides no valid reason for destroying the incentive to progress that is inherent in the hope of reward.

\* \* \*

Whether we like it or not, the past two years have witnessed a profound change in our governmental institutions and in the relationship between the individual citizens and the Government.

The safeguards of individual freedom written into the Constitution have been nullified by the device of declaring the existence of an emergency, and then perpetuating that officially decreed emergency so long as it is useful as an excuse for governmental actions not sanctioned by the Constitution. The conception of this nation as a federation of forty-eight sovereign States, retaining to themselves all powers except those expressly delegated to the Federal Government, has been broken down by an enormous expansion in the powers of the central Government.

#### AMERICA TRANSFORMED

The States and municipalities, instead of resisting this change, have aided in it. They have not only accepted, but have sought, grants of money from the Federal Government, and in pay for this money they have surrendered many of their rights of self-government, acquiescing in regulation and control of their activities by Federal bureaus.

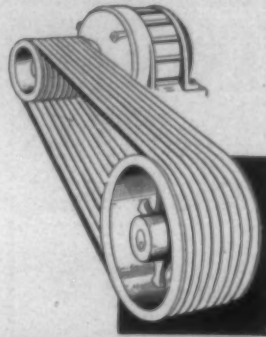
Federal bureaucracy has grown greater in size and in the multiplicity of its powers than ever before in American history. Already it regulates wages, hours of work, dealings between employer and employee, the crops the farmer may plant and may not plant, and many others—and each day it reaches for more and more powers.

Private initiative and private capitalism are more and more restricted, while State capitalism grows larger and larger, as the Government takes possession of a larger and larger share of the national income and extends wider and wider its activities in the field of business.

The cause of it, in my opinion, is a decay of the spirit of self-reliance in a large number of the people of this country. And that in turn was produced, in my opinion, by two things.

The first of these is a widespread misunderstanding of the elementary principles of our American economic system. The second is the teaching and the widespread popular acceptance of economic doctrines which encourage dependence upon the Government rather than dependence upon self-doctrines which are basically antagonistic to the American system and which destroy self-reliance instead of encouraging its development and growth. The first, a negative factor, the second a positive factor, have worked together to bring about the overthrow of essential American institutions which have stood for 150 years.

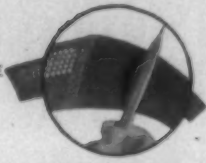
Must we continue stupidly unaware of the simple principles upon which our past successes have been built and upon which our future successes will depend? Must we continue blind to the difficulties until it is too late?



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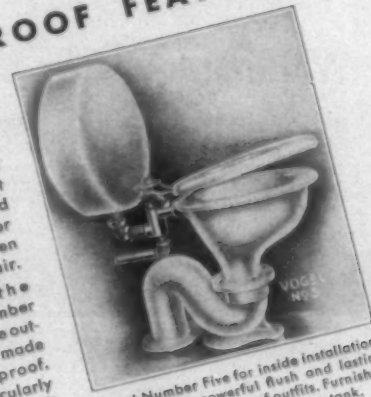
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## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—At the close of the week, prices on gray goods had been marked down to the full extent of the cotton processing taxes. A fair buying response was noted after new prices were named, but not enough business was done to make a real test on prices. Inquiry increased. It was generally believed in the market that as buyers had for some time been withholding orders, pending the settlement of the tax question that latent demand had been built up to good proportions and that active buying would soon be under way again. Some of the mills remained out of the market as the new prices were made.

It is hoped that the market confusion that followed the invalidation of AAA will soon be cleared up and that normal business may be resumed within a short time. The question of adjusting contracts made while the protective clause was in effect requires a great deal of work and mills and agents were busy in an effort to make the adjustments.

Fine goods mills had not changed prices as the week closed. They contend that even with the tax eliminated there is little opportunity for profit under existing prices, as prices have been showing a loss at least equal to the amount of the processing tax.

Print cloth prices on Friday were 7½¢ on 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares, 6½¢ on 39-inch 4.75 68x72s, 5½¢ on 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s and 4¼¢ on 38½-inch 6.25 yard 60x48s. There were sales of each of these styles at the prices named, usually for January deliveries, although some shipments into February were sold. The 80 squares, it was noted, failed by ¼¢ to reflect the full tax, since they were off 1¢ a yard against a tax of 1.13¢ a yard, but this was regarded as justified on the basis of the market position and mills had no difficulty booking business at the new level.

Carded broadcloths sold at 8½¢ for 100x60s, January delivery. The other styles were offered and sold in fair lots at 6¢ for 80x56s, 6¼¢ for 80x60s, 7½¢ for 90x60s and 8½¢ for 112x60s.

### Valentine Has New Mill Accounts

J. W. Valentine & Co., sales agents of New York, have announced that they will hereafter be sole selling agents for the Conestee Mills, Conestee, S. C., Easton Mills, Easton, Ga., E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, Florence Mills, Florence, Ala., LaFayette Mills, LaFayette, Ga., Pepperton Mills, Jackson, Ga. (gray goods), Rushton Mills, Griffin, Ga., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C., Virginia Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.

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## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—It was difficult to get an accurate appraisal of the yarn market during the past week. Practically all spinners withdrew prices pending the meeting of the carded and combed yarn spinners which was held in Charlotte on Monday. Buyers were sending in inquiries at the end of the week and were attempting to buy at prices which fully discounted the processing tax. Lower prices were heard of in some instances, but nothing like a general price level had been established.

It is believed that the potential demand for yarn is good and that business will be active again within a short time. The difficulty of adjusting the market to a new basis was increased by the decline in cotton.

A few buyers were in the market for emergency supplies and paid prices that were in effect when the taxes were ruled invalid.

The Charlotte meeting was expected to go a long way in clearing up the situation.

No prices were quoted and the usual yarn figures are omitted until quotations are again upon an established basis.

### Effect of Processing Tax Decision

Statement by Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, on the immediate effect of the processing tax decision:

"The immediate effect of the processing tax decision on the cotton textile industry has been to slow up market activity. This is merely a momentary condition due to the sweeping nature of the decision. Manufacturers are taking the decision in stride with the realization that they have cleared another hurdle barring the way to progress. Confidence in the future is apparent.

"It is the hope of this industry that the end of the processing tax marks the end, or at least the beginning of the end of legislation that is antagonistic to industry. Continued legislative meddling with industry has an adverse effect on employment and community prosperity, as well as industrial ownership.

"The most striking example of what persistent legislative restriction of industry can accomplish is the record of the State of Massachusetts. Admittedly a leader in this type of legislation, Massachusetts was most active in passing a restrictive legislation between 1919 and 1929. During that same period—the so-called boom period—the State suffered a drop of 156,638 in industrial employment. More than 2,000 Massachusetts mills and factories liquidated or left the State.

"Between 1927 and 1929, still in a period of great national prosperity, Massachusetts was the only industrial State that registered a loss in the number of industrial wage-earners.

"Massachusetts industrial workers and Massachusetts industrial communities have paid the price for visionary legislation.

"While no defense is offered for the unfair employer, it is of paramount importance for employer, employee and industrial community that legislative officials pause and consider before passing further regulatory acts. With the future the brightest in months, an open road for industry will mean increased employment."

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## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### ALBEMARLE, N. C.

#### THE COUNTY SEAT AND A BEAUTIFUL TOWN.

Stanly County has forged ahead till it stands among the most progressive in the State, and the writer is proud to have been reared in this section; but in those days there was little to boast of except honest hearts. The verses "Way Back When" best explains things as they were. My father's farm was where the little town of Aquadale is now located and where my first wild ride was on a bull's back—a wild and terrible beast with horns a yard long.

I was ten and my brother was six when we went black-berrying. The bull came along acting as if he meant murder with all the trimmings. Brother scooted under a dense growth of briars and I went up a dogwood tree, and the bull pawed and bellowed and butted that tree for what seemed long hours, while brother cried and threw rocks at the brute when he dared.

But that monster would not leave. Finally in desperation I called to brother:

"Don't cry, honey; I'm going to jump down on his back and ride him. That will scare him and make him run and then you go home to Mama and tell her I'm gone!"

And I did actually jump astride the bull's back. He gave a frightened bellow and started up the steel hill as fast as he could go, with me slipping backward over his sleek hide. When he reached the crest I slid off his tail, fell and rolled back down the hill while he kept on at a fast pace.

Just after that the same bull, feared by everybody, almost killed a man. The last time I was at Aquadale I tried to locate that spot but things have changed so I couldn't.

#### MANY CHANGES

Albemarle was only a "wide place in the road" at that time and Wadesboro was the nearest cotton market and the home of "Santa Claus." Now Albemarle is larger than Wadesboro. In fact, it is one of the nicest and most progressive towns in North Carolina.

Recently at a community banquet at Hotel Albemarle, sponsored by the local paper, *The Stanly News and Press*, the Merchants' Association, the Lions and Rotary

Clubs, recognition was given several outstanding citizens of the town and county for meritorious and unselfish service during the past year.

W. S. Sharpe, president of Pfeiffer Junior College at Misenheimer, obtained five new buildings and did so much for education he was voted Stanly County's "Man of the Year" and received a gold watch as a trophy. Others recognized and honored were:

J. M. Morrow, A. C. Huneycutt and W. B. Beaver, for activities toward the establishment of Uwharrie Mountain National Park; D. A. Holbrook, city leader in home building activities; Clyde Canipe, for successful direction of athletics in Albemarle High School; A. K. Winget, president Efird Mfg. Co., and E. M. Henning, for leadership in Boy Scout work.

Efird and Wiscassett Mills, Lillian Knitting Mills, Morrow Bros. and Heath Company were lauded for their progressive spirit.

There are no mills anywhere that are cleaner and no finer operatives than those of Efird and Wiscassett Mfg. Co.

There is a strong bond of friendship between officials and employees and a spirit of co-operation that is very admirable, to say the least. Most of the operatives have grown up in or around Albemarle and have helped to make the town what it is—something to be proud of.

The Wissett Mill office is being thoroughly overhauled and repainted and will be one of the prettiest when finished.

### MILSTEAD, GA.

#### ONE OF THE NICE CALLAWAY MILLS

Our good friend, James Newsom, vice-president and superintendent, was called out of town while the writer was there, so I worked at a disadvantage; but there are some very fine people at Milstead who gave me the glad hand and splendid co-operation, especially in the card room.

The following signed on the dotted line: J. S. Burnley, assistant superintendent and master mechanic; W. C. Oates, overseer weaving; Grady Shaw, section man; Douglas Foster, drawing; S. F. Adcock, in card room; Frank Smith, runs cards; Clark Griffin, twisters; Len-

wood Foster, speeders; Claude Foster, speeders; A. L. Bryan, section man; J. M. Miles, elevator.

Hope to make another trip to Milstead and add others to our list, and get a lot of news items.

A big fine water tank was going up and other improvements were being made. The Callaways keep abreast of the times and never fail to add to their equipment those conveniences that mean better working conditions for their employees, and more educational opportunities for both children and adults.

## WAY BACK WHEN

Way back when we lived in a little log cabin

In the days of soft soap and sassafras tea  
When we festooned the veiling with dried apples and pumpkin

Where the flies held conventions and reveled in glee.

That cabin—I can see it—all plugged up with clay,

The broken out window stuffed up with a rag,  
And the old batten door with a crack at the bottom  
Where we kept out the cold with a two-bushel bag.

And up in the loft where we climbed on a ladder

There was smart weed, catnip, boneset and mint,  
And seed corn and beans hung down from the rafters,  
While round on the floor there were nuts without stint.

And in the south end the big fireplace squatted;

'Twas built out of stone laid in mud and clay-lined,  
On cold days in winter we'd gather around it,  
And thaw out in front while we froze up behind.

Out near the back door the old rain barrel nestled,

Where a board shot the drip as it fell from the eaves,  
And the skeeters that hatched in that smelly old barrel  
Ran up into numbers no modern believes.

The battered tin pan where we all washed our faces,

The crock of soft soap close by on a chair,  
The long roller towel where we all left our photos  
And the little horn comb all gobbled up with hair.

The boot-jack, the candle, the turkey-wing duster,

The smooth bore rifle up over the door,  
The Seth Thomas clock that sat on the mantle  
And the spider legged skillet that stood on the floor.

The little front gate with the stout leather hinges,

The whang leather latch-string outside all the while,  
And the neighbor who came to borrow or visit,  
Instead of a card left a bright happy smile.

Those were glorious days in that little log cabin,

Of course there were troubles—we all had our share;  
But recalling them now is nothing but pleasure,  
For love in full measure brought Heaven right there.

We are indebted to Superintendent A. W. Young, of Fingerville, S. C., for the above pen picture of "the good old days." Don't know the name of the author, but he forgot to mention "grandmother's loom" where all the family clothes were woven, and the muddy roads and icy foot-log across the creek between home and the log-cabin schoolhouse three miles away! We had to trudge through snow or mud from 12 to 24 inches deep to get to that

schoolhouse, too. Had to leave home by good light and would get back about dark, after sitting all day on a pine slab, pegleg benches with no backs!

Water was carried uphill in buckets, pails or "pig-gins" from a spring often a quarter of a mile from the log-cabin home, and it took mighty little to get by on; every drop was carefully made to do full duty—and often double duty—in a "battered tin pan" where two or three would "wash" hands together.

And flies—great Scott! We thought they were a necessary evil—descending from the plague sent to torment Pharaoh. We had never heard of a window or door screen nor of a spray to kill the pests. How we lived is a mystery, and that there was very little sickness seems nothing short of a miracle. But those were "the good old days" we often hear folks rave over. Now, one fly in the house upsets the entire family till the poor little thing gets "swatted."

For home lighting we had pine knots in the fireplace and home-made tallow candles on the table. I remember once when Daddy brought home a small tin kerosene lamp with a round wick and no chimney, mother was afraid to light it, and expected it to blow us all to kingdom come any minute! From that we stepped up to glass lamps with chimneys and then to swinging, ornamental lamps, and then glorious event—electricity!

Now, children go to school nine months instead of four, and they don't walk—even though the roads are paved. All rural homes have wells of water and many of them have home lighting systems, running water and bath rooms.

Years ago, even the mill homes had no water or lights. There were no community houses, no social life—nothing but hard work 10 to 11 hours a day at from 20 cents to \$1.00 per day.

Yet, some of the grandest people—good, study, dependable, honorable people—grew up under these handicaps to become progressive leaders of a new day. Mothers did not fritter away precious time at bridge parties and 4 o'clock teas, but looked after the welfare of their homes and children.

In those horse and buggy days, Susie wasn't away at all hours of the night with some smart Alec who carried a flask and expected her to drink her part of the contents.

But the young people had more real honest-to-goodness innocent fun than the present generation has ever dreamed of, and enjoyed it to the fullest extent.

Log rollings, quiltings and corn husking that always ended in a barn dance with good old "Hill Billy" music on violins, banjos and guitars with maybe a harp or two. My feet are tapping right now to the memory of "Turkey in the Straw," "Old Molly Hare," "Mississippi Sawyer," "Sugar in the Gourd," etc.

And then the long walk home with your sweetheart, who, if he was a real "Don Juan," would pick out the longest, muddiest route and carry his sweetie in his arms across the awfullest mudholes and ice streams, then collect swift, frightened kiss for toll! *And his breath was not foul with whiskey.*

Yes, those were good old days, but who would vote to have them back?



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To sell a specialty to Southern mills weaving rayon and silk. Must be experienced and have well established contacts. When applying, give experience, contacts, references, other manufacturers represented (if any) and for how long. Address A-350, care Textile Bulletin.

Meanwhile, mills remain in an almost invulnerable position to protect their quoted price levels. They have backlogs of orders which are sufficient to keep them sold well ahead, There is every indication that the past four months of intensive production has proven insufficient to make amends for the previous eight months of low wide sheetings and sheet production.

## Mills Seek To Recover Taxes

A number of New England mills last week-end filed suits to recover processing taxes paid in during the life of AAA.

The Quisset Mill, of New Bedford, fired the opening gun when it announced plans to sue the government to recover all money paid in processing taxes and then joined the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, of Pepperell, in petitions for the refund of processing taxes impounded by the courts during the AAA litigation.

Other textile leaders indicated they also would seek to recover their shares of the \$43,000,000 paid to the government and the \$7,000,000 additional impounded by the courts.

The New Bedford Mill's announcement came from from its counsel, Edward R. Hale and Bennett Sanderson, Boston attorneys who represented the Hoosac Mills in the case in which the Supreme Court found the AAA unconstitutional.

The Quisset Mill demanded restitution of \$192,000 in taxes paid the government and \$32,883 impounded by the courts.

The Pepperell Company sought to compel Collector of Internal Revenue William M. Welch to hand back \$569,723 in impounded tax payments.

Government officials have indicated the Firestone Rubber Company, of Ohio, with a large plant in Fall River, also would petition for recovery of \$300,000 held in escrow pending the outcome of the Hoosac Mills case.

Another of the day's demands came from the Plymouth Cordage Company, of Plymouth, which asked the refund of \$1,903 paid in processing taxes on jute.

Hearings on the various demands for refunds were set for January 13th in Federal Court here.

## Hosiery Shipments Continue To Gain

Figures just released by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers in its monthly statistical bulletin show that demand for hosiery in November, 1935, continued well above the same month of the year previous. Total shipments for all types were 10,231,026 dozen pairs, or 10 per cent more than in November of 1934. For the first eleven months of 1935 shipments of all types of hosiery showed a gain of 7,406,864 dozen pairs, or almost 8 per cent, above the comparable period of 1934.

Production of hosiery was regulated by manufacturers with a cautious eye toward changes in seasonal requirements. As compared with October, production in November was curtailed for practically every type of hosiery and where gains were recorded they were small. In all cases except that of anklets, where a seasonal gain in stocks is to be expected, manufacturers' supplies on hand were reduced.

## New Sheet Prices 5 Per Cent Lower

On last Friday wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases were revised in price in all quarters of the market. Branded lines were repriced to the extent of extending discounts 5 per cent. This amounts to somewhat above 5 per cent reduction of the net price. On unbranded lines of 64 squares and 68x72s, revisions were frequently 5 per cent in discount lengthening, though provision has had to be made not to make it a hard and fast rule because of the variability of discount terms.

Lower than 64 squares lines, such as 60 squares and down to 52x48s, are lowered 50c a dozen on the basis of 81x90-inch sheets. The revisions are from the previous quoted level of \$7.25 a dozen on 60 squares and \$6.25 on sub-counts. This brings the new quoted levels to \$6.75 and \$5.75, respectively. This determination of holding prices is on the assumption that selling houses will be in a position to advance them in the event the occasion arises and business broadens.

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## Sees Trend Toward Self-Regulation As Chief 1935 Development

(Continued from Page 6)

mills cannot make more than the most tentative plans for long time manufacturing operations as long as the products of cheap Japanese labor are allowed to enter our domestic market comparatively unrestricted.

"Due to Japanese competition our export trade has almost entirely disappeared and the struggle has now been transferred to the domestic field. This is a growing threat to the entire American cotton textile industry because it is only a question of time before all branches will feel the competition and it will become a definite menace to cotton textile employment. Every yard of Japanese cotton goods sold in this country means the unemployment of some American textile workers.

"Predictions as to the future are of doubtful value. The industry itself, since NRA, is doing its best to solve its domestic and manufacturing problems and this has resulted in employment running at a high rate throughout the textile industry at present. It is to be hoped that these matters of outside influence will be properly cared for, and that the industry will be kept free from further governmental regulation of manufacturing."

## Imports of Hosiery At Record Prices

Imports of cotton hosiery continued to rise during the month of November, totalling 110,817 dozen, valued at \$52,381. The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, which has compiled the imports from the report of the Department of Commerce, points out that November figures make up the largest single month's receipts for the past three years. For November, 1934, the imports amounted to 30,004 dozen, valued at \$31,792.

"Cumulative imports," the report continues, "for the year 1935 through November amounted to 649,610 dozen pairs, valued at \$439,588. This is well in excess of total imports of cotton hosiery for either of the two years immediately preceding.

"As has been the case for the past several months, the bulk of our November imports came from Japan. We bought from that country during November a total of 107,693 dozen pairs, with a Japanese value of \$38,355. Our total receipts from Japan during the eleven months was 551,543 dozen pairs, valued at \$194,552.

"With Japan sending us 551,543 dozen pairs out of a total of 649,610 during the eleven months, and the value of the Japanese imports being \$194,552 out of a total value of \$439,588, we find the average value of our Japanese imports of 35c per dozen as against as per dozen value of slightly over \$3 for imports from other sources. This is accounted for by the fact that most of our cotton imports, other than those from Japan, are of fine lises, largely coming from France, United Kingdom, Italy and Germany. It must be borne in mind that these values are the declared valuations in the country or origin, and that import duties, transportation charges, insurance, brokerage and other costs are added before these stockings come on the American market.

"Imports of wool hosiery during the month of November were 23,375 dozen pairs, valued at \$63,719, bringing our imports of this type of hosiery for the year to 170,294 dozen pairs, valued at \$468,417. The United Kingdom remains our principal source of imported wool hosiery, having accounted for 23,254 dozen pairs, valued at \$62,850 during the month.



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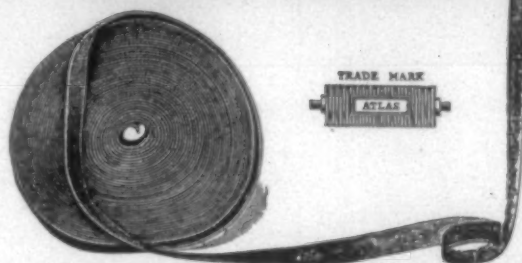
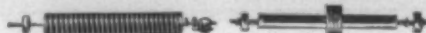
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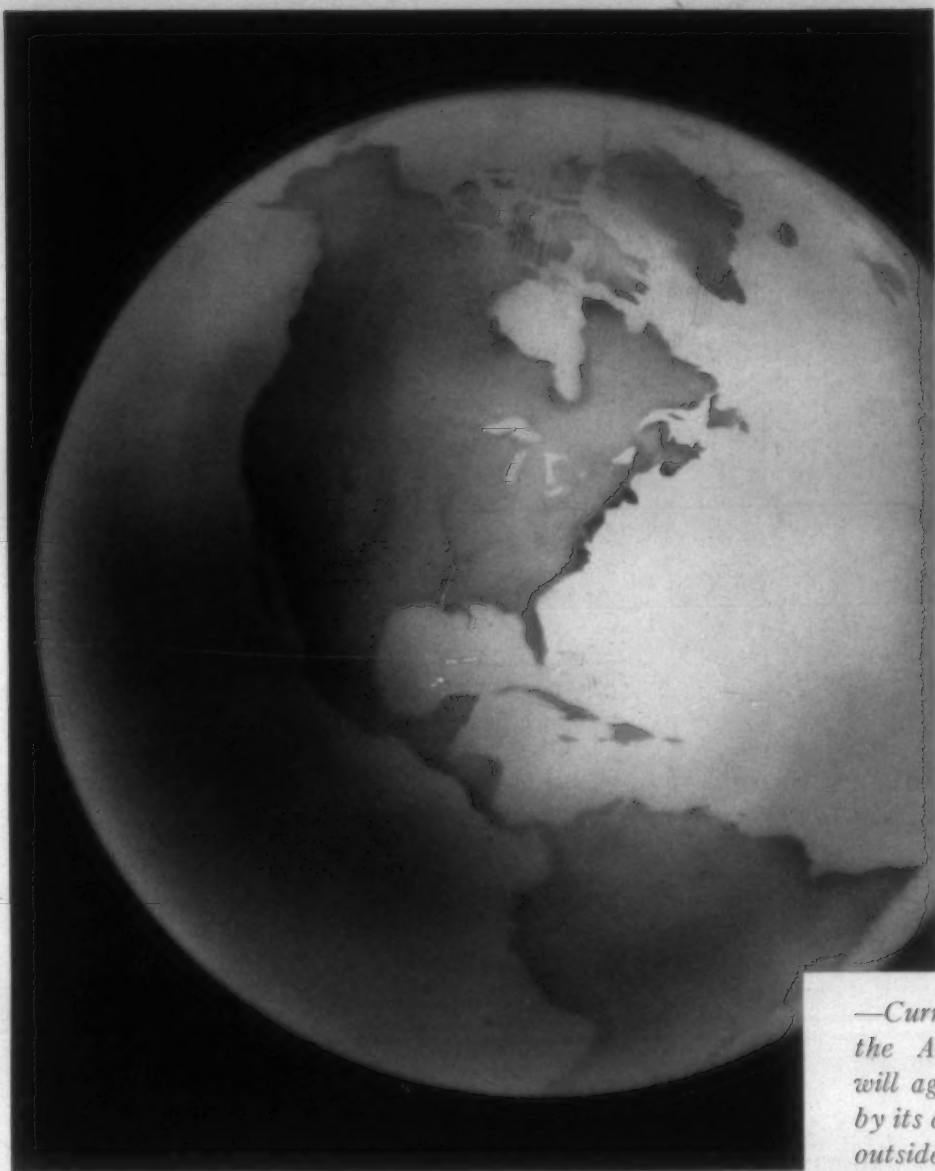
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